

Herald Tribune

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ATP WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 cloudy, tomorrow's temp. 57-64 (15-18).
 LONDON: Sunny, temp. 50-59 (10-14).
 NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, temp. 50-59 (10-14).
 ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

28,054

Egypt's Premier Said to Yield Powers to Sadat

CAIRO, March 25 (NYT)—Premier Anwar Sadat resigned yesterday after 14 months in office to make way for President Anwar to take personal charge of the government's day-to-day operations, political sources said today.



Anwar Sadat

Convicted Plotting Against Israel

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI)—A court found two Israelis guilty of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government today. The court found the two men guilty of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government today.

The court found the two men guilty of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government today. The court found the two men guilty of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government today.

Name for Operatives

Jordan Says Guerrilla Admits Back September Is Fatah

Jordan announced today that it has distributed the confession to Arab and other foreign embassies in Amman.

September was responsible for the killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and for other terrorist acts, including the seizure of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Amman.



WON'T GO BACK—Viet Cong woman POW and her baby (above) who was born in a prison camp, were part of a group of more than 200 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese POWs who refused repatriation from Bien Hoa near Saigon, when they were released on Sunday. The picture at the upper right shows some prisoners held by South Vietnam with anti-Communist banners.

210 Communist POWs Refuse Repatriation

BIEN HOA, Vietnam, March 25 (AP)—More than 200 Communist prisoners of war, most of them reportedly North Vietnamese, refused to be repatriated today in the biggest mass defection since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed on Jan. 27.

The 395 prisoners brought by the South Vietnamese to Bien Hoa Air Base from a nearby prison camp were the last scheduled to be released by South Vietnam. Of the group, 210 asked to stay behind and the 185 others elected to board a U.S. C-130 aircraft for the trip to a release point in Quang Tri City and return to the Communist side.

Some of the defections pulled out banners from their maroon pajama uniforms, and chanted, "We don't want to go back to Communism and the Communists." "Down with Communism!" and "Long live the humanitarian policies of the South Vietnamese government."

Defectors Chant, Wave Banners; Group Is Last Saigon Is to Free

It was an entirely spontaneous demonstration. Afterward, the 210 defectors were taken back to the prison camp by truck.

A South Vietnamese Army spokesman said that the prisoners would receive "special treatment" at the camp until the government has made decisions on an individual basis whether to accept them into the Open Arms program. Although the spokesman said that the requests from many of the prisoners to be allowed to defect were received only last night, Saigon military sources had invited newsmen as early as yesterday morning to witness the defections.

South Vietnamese authorities spent most of the day trying to get the two peace-keeping commissions to monitor the defections. But the Communist half of the Four-Party Joint



Thieu to Meet Congressmen in Washington

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 25 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu will confer with congressmen in Washington after talks with President Nixon in California next month, it was announced by the Florida White House.

President Thieu, who will be accompanied by his wife, will meet Mr. Nixon at San Clemente on April 2 and 3 and then spend four days in Washington as the guest of Vice-President and Mrs. Agnew.

The President is expected to repeat these instructions to U.S. personnel in Washington and in Saigon: Until all U.S. prisoners of war are released, there will be no U.S. forces in Vietnam.

McCord Said to Tell Senate Prober Of Others Involved at the Watergate

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—James W. McCord Jr., convicted of bugging the Democratic headquarters here last year, has named others involved, the chief counsel of a special Senate investigating committee said today.

The counsel, Samuel Dash, declined to disclose any of the details of the information given him by McCord in a six-hour talk. However, he told reporters at an unusual Sunday afternoon news conference that McCord is cooperating fully with the committee set up by the Senate to investigate the Watergate case and other alleged political espionage and sabotage in last year's campaign.

Mr. Rothblatt intends to seek a court hearing to show that money and clemency were promised to the four men, who pleaded guilty but whose final sentencing has been deferred by the Watergate trial judge to give them an opportunity to provide their "full cooperation" in the continuing investigation of the case. Mr. Rothblatt had no comment on his plans.

Mr. Dash said he believes one or more of the six other defendants in the Watergate case will come forward soon to provide the Senate committee with information. He said that he plans to get in touch with attorneys for each of them tomorrow.

Federal Judge John J. Sirica deferred sentencing of McCord on Friday after disclosing that McCord had written him a letter charging that perjury had been committed during the trial, that political pressure had been applied to the defendants to plead guilty and remain silent and that others in the Watergate operation could have been identified at the trial but were not.

Pullout Is Halted By U.S. in Hassle Over Laos POWs

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT)—President Nixon today ordered American forces to stay in Vietnam until all U.S. war prisoners are freed, including nine held captive in Laos.

In a statement issued at Key Biscayne, Fla., where he was spending the weekend, the President noted that the release deadline is Wednesday and warned: "If this agreed timetable is not met, the other side will have failed to live up to the agreement and their commitments and assurances."

The statement said that Mr. Nixon this morning reaffirmed to U.S. officials both in Washington and in Saigon his previous instructions that U.S. forces will remain in South Vietnam until every American POW is freed.

Earlier today, North Vietnamese representatives had turned over to U.S. officials in Saigon a roster of the last 107 prisoners Hanoi holds, proposing to release them on Tuesday and Wednesday in Hanoi.

The American representatives in Saigon said, however, that the prisoner dispute remained unsettled and would continue to do so as long as the United States did not get assurances that the nine American captives in Laos also would be freed.

The United States still has about 6,000 troops in South Vietnam, all of whom comprise support forces rather than combat units. The last of these had been scheduled to leave by Wednesday, March 28, under the Paris peace agreement—provided that all American prisoners are released by that day.

No "Date, Time, Place" The U.S. delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission said in Saigon that North Vietnam had not provided the United States with the "date, time and place of release of the POWs captured in Laos."

The U.S. objective continues to be the return of all U.S. personnel in the custody of the PRG [the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong], DRV [North Vietnam] and Pathet Lao.

In Key Biscayne, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler issued a statement after meeting with President Nixon, who has been closely following the POW impasse. The statement said: "The President has ordered that U.S. forces will remain in Vietnam until all prisoners of war are released. President Nixon has repeatedly said that as long as possible, the U.S. will continue to be held in Indochina, the withdrawal of U.S. forces will not be completed."

Resolution Is Foreseen SAIGON, March 25 (NYT)—On the surface, the dispute over the release of the last American prisoners of war remained deadlocked today, but U.S. officials said privately that they were confident it would be resolved by

Asks Nixon to Meet Counterparts Congress Unit Urges Summit On Monetary Reform, Trade

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Joint Economic Committee of Congress said today that President Nixon should meet with leaders of Canada, Japan and Western Europe "at the earliest possible date" to deal with pressing trade and monetary-reform problems.

The House-Senate panel, with only two members dissenting, also said that Mr. Nixon should seek an agreement in which the United States would be repaid in full "for our net overseas expenditures" for defense.

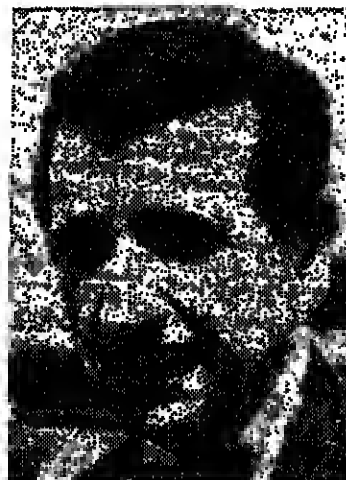
The statement urged the President to hold meetings with chief political leaders to speed reform of the world monetary system and to win new trade concessions. The President should work to negotiate an end to tariff and non-tariff barriers to U.S. trade, the panel said.

Initiative Welcomed Referring to Mr. Nixon's statements that he intends to seek broad new authority to raise and lower tariffs and to protect U.S. industry from imports, the committee said: "This initiative on the part of the executive is welcome."

In the area of monetary reform, the committee backed up the U.S. position for prompt changes in money values and for a more central role for "paper gold," the new international money asset that is now a supplement to gold in paying debts between countries.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said that the committee should not be telling the President to meet with heads of state. Also dissenting, Rep. Ben B. Blackburn, R., Ga., said that he didn't agree with the apparent endorsement of the President's trade bill.

Mr. Nixon should seek a "firm agreement to compensate the United States fully, immediately and in cash for our net overseas expenditures which contribute to the mutual defense of the



Henry B. Rothblatt

Sailor Is Rescued 3 Days After Ship Sinks

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The Coast Guard today rescued a 23-year-old Norwegian sailor who clung to a hatch cover for three days after abandoning a sinking Norwegian freighter along with 29 other crew members, a spokesman said.

A search plane also reported sighting another survivor about 40 miles away from the first, but, hours after the report, the Coast Guard said it could not confirm the sighting.

The Coast Guard identified the survivor from the Norse Variant as Stein Gabrielsen, 25, of Oslo, and said he was spotted at 8:30 a.m. about 250 miles southeast of Cape May, N.J.

An hour later, he was aboard the 644-foot tanker Mobil Lubbe. Early reports indicated that he "is in good health," the Coast Guard spokesman in New York said.

Six ships and four aircraft are still searching for other survivors from the Norse Variant, which is presumed to have sunk Thursday in a storm that generated winds of up to 80 miles an hour and 49-foot-high seas.

The last radio message from the ship was sent at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, when the ship was abandoning it about 130 miles southeast of Cape May. The Coast Guard spokesman said today that "large amounts of debris" were seen in the rescue area, about 100 miles away from the position mentioned in the last radio message.

Mr. Gabrielsen was spotted by two Air Force search planes

A White Man Dies in South Africa, Refused by Apartheid Ambulance

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 25 (Reuters)—The life of an injured white man might have been saved if an ambulance driver had not refused to take him to a hospital because there were two nonwhites in the ambulance, the man's widow has claimed.

Nicolas Swart, 26, was stabbed last weekend in his home in what police called a "break accident." He was getting bread in the kitchen while his wife was washing her hair in the bathroom. He went to the open door of the bathroom and asked how much he should cut.

His wife, Dawn, her eyes filled with soap suds, groped for a towel behind the door and accidentally pushed it, driving a bread knife in her husband's hand into his side.

When the ambulance arrived, Mrs. Swart said, she was told "They'd get into trouble" if they took her husband as they already had two Colored (mixed race) men in the ambulance.

"I said, 'Look, I don't mind who's loaded with,' but they just turned round and walked out," she said.

A neighbor drove Mr. Swart to the hospital in a car, but he died. A senior official at the ambulance station, Coetzee, said ambulances were not "earmarked" for separate races. "But we normally don't carry different races in the same vehicle at the same time," he said.

Greece Observes Independence Day

ATHENS, March 25 (AP)—Premier George Papadopoulos saluted the country's armed forces and youth today in celebrations marking the 152d anniversary of Greek independence from Turkish rule.

Mr. Papadopoulos received scattered applause from a sparse crowd gathered in Metropoleos Square as he entered and left the main Orthodox cathedral for religious services. Security precautions were heavy.

Later he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and reviewed a parade including schoolchildren and the armed forces.

Prince Under Heavy Guard

Gen. Sirik Matak Says Regime In Cambodia 'Will Not Last'

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (NYT).—I believe that this regime must not survive and will not last. It is not supported by the people," Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, a former Cambodian premier, said in a recent interview.

Gen. Sirik Matak, who is living under heavy guard in his luxurious villa, also said that there was only a slight margin of difference between the "protection they are giving me and house arrest."

Reflecting on the republican regime that he helped to establish three years ago after the overthrow of his cousin, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he said in an interview last week that he still believed in the republic.

In fact, he said, he first told President Lon Nol, his former friend, in 1970 that Cambodia should abolish the monarchy—despite his being a prince of one of the two royal lines, the Norodom and the Sisowaths.

The interview marked Gen. Sirik Matak's open break with

the regime headed by Marshal Lon Nol, and dominated by the marshal's younger brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non.

Ends Silence

It ended a period of silence that he imposed on himself after Gen. Lon Non brought him down as premier and virtually eliminated him from the councils of government a year ago.

Although Gen. Sirik Matak did not say so, it was evident that he chose to speak because of the measures taken against him and other critics of the regime after the abortive raid by a dissident force plot on the president's residence on March 17.

Many members of the royal family have been put under house arrest. Striking teachers have been arrested, newspapers closed and some of their editors put in prison, and critics of the government frightened into silence.

The 60-year-old, soft-spoken general sat in a deep armchair, wearing maroon silk pajamas he said he had brought back from Peking some years ago. Soldiers assigned to guard or protect him were bedding down for the night on the street in front, and occasionally guns boomed in the distance.

Throughout the hour-long conversation ran a note of puzzlement at the irony that has made Gen. Sirik Matak the American favorite for the leading role in rehabilitating the faltering government, while the United States pleads inability to prevent the government that it underwrites from thwarting such a role for him.

He said that the time had passed when the regime of Marshal Lon Nol could regain popular acceptance, and that the United States should realize it.

He said, sadly, that if a free and honest election were held now, with Prince Sihanouk and Marshal Lon Nol as candidates, the prince would win easily.

He said that the government's policy was not leading toward an end of the fighting because its overtures to the insurgents were "bluff." He said the regime was calling for the rebels to surrender before holding new elections.

"The important thing is to open a dialogue," he said.

Talks Seem Deadlocked

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (Reuters).—Contacts between Cambodian Communists and the government on the possibility of peace talks have reached apparent deadlock, official sources said today.

Republican Premier Wang Thum Hak has rejected most of the conditions contained in a Communist peace offer.

He has refused to discuss with the Communists their demand that President Lon Nol and his associates should not take part in the negotiations.

Uganda Charges Tanzania Troops Ready to Invade

NAIROBI, March 25 (UPI).—Uganda said today that Tanzania has moved troops to its borders in preparation for an invasion.

Official Uganda radio yesterday reported that Ugandan troops had crushed an invasion attempt by advance elements of a 3,500-man Tanzanian force on Friday.

After the abortive attempt, Uganda said, Tanzania was moving fresh troops to the border area for another attack.

In the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, Defense Minister Edward Sokaone said that the situation was calm along the border and no incidents had been reported.

As an official spokesman dismissed the Uganda reports as "utter nonsense."

Many diplomatic sources in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi tended to discount the Ugandan reports.

U.S. Attacks Ellsberg Defense On Ownership of War Papers

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (NYT).—Morton Halperin, a former Defense Department official, said Friday that he did not have either written or oral permission to take "top secret" documents with him when he left government service.

His statement was made as the prosecution in the Pentagon papers case tried to destroy a key defense contention—that the act of papers that Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo Jr., the defendants, are accused of stealing and copying did not belong to the government.

They belonged, instead, the defense says, to three former Defense Department officials, including Mr. Halperin.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Halperin said that it was standard practice for government officials to take their private papers in this case, the Pentagon papers—those that he had stored in his apartment at the Rand Corp., which had authorized facilities for storing "top-secret" documents.

Mr. Halperin was in his third day of testimony. David R. Nielsen, the chief prosecutor, asked him if it was not true that he had told the FBI that he had sent the Pentagon papers to Rand, not as a private citizen, but as a government official.

"I have no recollection of that," he said.

"Isn't it true that the witness told the FBI on Oct. 6, 1971, that you looked upon Rand as a government installation even if it was not?" Mr. Nielsen asked.

"I have no recollection of that," but I doubt that I said that," Mr. Halperin answered.

Did anyone give him permission to take the papers with him? Mr. Nielsen asked. And Mr. Halperin replied:

"No, nobody told me that I could do it."

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SPACEMATES—Soviet and American spacemen who will orbit the earth in a joint space flight in 1975 got together at U.S. space agency headquarters in

Washington Friday. From left, Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, Dr. Alexei F. Yeliseyev, Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. Slayton and Vance D. Brand.

Nixon Halts GIs' Withdrawal In Dispute Over POWs in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday's deadline for the final pullout of American troops.

There was no meeting today of the chief delegates to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission.

But in another exchange of letters between the chief delegates, the United States repeated its demand for the release of the prisoners in Laos and the North Vietnamese.

More rejected the demand "beyond the jurisdiction of the Paris agreement," a U.S. spokesman said.

U.S. officials appeared hopeful, however, that the dispute will be resolved. They said that previously they had received assurances from the North Vietnamese that the Pathet Lao would free the prisoners.

"The problem looks a lot worse than it really is," one usually well-informed American official said.

He said that there had been little difficulty until Thursday when Brig. Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the deputy chief of the U.S. delegation to the military commission, sent a letter to the North Vietnamese, publicly and officially insisting that the North Vietnamese take responsibility for release of the Laos POWs.

That letter upset the North Vietnamese, the official reasoned, because, if they did take responsibility for freeing the men, it would appear that North Vietnam controlled the Pathet Lao, something Hanoi has never been willing to concede.

Lt. Col. Bui Tin, the North Vietnamese spokesman, seemed to confirm this view today when he said that his delegation had in fact passed along assurances from the Pathet Lao that the prisoners would be freed. But Col. Tin added that, as a result of Gen. Wickham's letter and its demand, he did not know where the matter now stood.

With the deadline for the final pullout of U.S. troops and release of the last prisoners on Wednesday, the 60th day after the cease-fire began, the need to resolve the impasse became increasingly urgent.

In the exchange of letters today, the North Vietnamese sent the U.S. delegation a timetable for the release of the remaining 107 POWs they hold, proposing to free 40 on Tuesday and 67 on Wednesday at Hanoi's Gia Lam airport.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government made a similar proposal yesterday in a

letter about the release of its last 32 American captives.

However, the North Vietnamese, like the PRG, linked the release of the prisoners to the pullout of 150 U.S. Marine security guards whom the Americans intend to leave behind in Vietnam for the protection of the U.S. Embassy and other official buildings.

Hanoi Rejects Demand

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese officials here shrugged off President Nixon's order to U.S. forces to remain in Vietnam.

"We have nothing to do with U.S. prisoners held by the Pathet Lao in Laos," one Hanoi official here said. "That comes under the competence of the Pathet Lao," he added.

"There is no mention of American prisoners held by the Pathet Lao in the Paris cease-fire accord," the official said. "We can not be held responsible for prisoners outside Vietnam."

McCord Said to Tell Prober Of Others in Watergate Case

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mitchell and one of his closest aides, Fred LaRue, learned of the Watergate arrests, they realized that Mrs. Mitchell would be upset because she knew and liked McCord very much.

As the security chief to the President's re-election committee, McCord had supplied the Mitchells with security guards.

The Mitchells were in California that weekend. Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. LaRue managed to keep the information from her on Sunday, June 18, even though the news between the guerrilla movement and the Sudanese government of President Gaafar Numeiri has been solved completely, the Middle East News Agency said.

Gen. Numeiri had accused Fatah guerrillas of being behind the March 1 attack on the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

A PLO delegation, led by the organization's representative in Cairo, Jamal al-Sourani, later visited Khartoum and held talks with Gen. Numeiri and other Sudanese officials.

Cyprus Reports Grivas Group Plans to Stage Coup Sunday

By Juan de Onis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 25 (NYT).—A terrorist plan to overthrow the government of Archbishop Makarios next Sunday was reported today by Cypriot officials.

The plan, attributed to a clandestine organization led by Gen. George Grivas, called for seizure of the presidential palace, the arrest of Archbishop Makarios and the declaration of immediate independence of Cyprus with Greece.

The date for the uprising in the reported plan coincided with the celebration next Sunday of an anniversary of the start of the EOKA movement, which brought about the independence of Cyprus from British rule in 1960.

The movement was led then by Archbishop Makarios, who is now both president of Cyprus and head of the Cypriot Orthodox Church, and Gen. Grivas, a Cypriot-born officer in the Greek Army, who was in charge of terrorist action against the British.

Parade Canceled

A parade scheduled for Sunday to commemorate the EOKA movement was canceled by the government today as the reported Grivas plan was published in the pro-government newspaper Phileletheros and confirmed by government officials.

Meanwhile, masked gunmen who are followers of Gen. Grivas struck at two police stations early today in the latest of a series of attacks on police since Archbishop Makarios was proclaimed president for a new five-year term last month.

At a police station near Lar-

The Salt Mines Have Sweet Side

MOSCOW, March 25 (Reuters).—Working in the salt mines is good for the health, according to Soviet experts.

So good, in fact, that a new word—speleotherapy—has been coined to describe its beneficial effects.

"It means treatment based on the curative properties of the microclimate of underground caves," said Mikhail Palf, a health official quoted by the Novosti press agency.

The salt-mine climate, free of irritative substances like allergens but rich in minute particles of salt, is especially good for bronchial complaints, he said.

"Not a single case of bronchial asthma has been registered among workers of the Solovki salt mines in the Ukraine in the past 25 years," Novosti said.

Amman Cites A Confession

(Continued from Page 1)

and his companions were confirmed by King Hussein after the Khartoum incident, but he later commuted them to life imprisonment.

Last night's broadcast by Amman radio, of what were described as Mr. Daoud's confessions, followed a statement made Friday night by Culture and Information Minister Ma'an Abu Nawar that Black September and Fatah were the same.

Fatah leaders, however, have repeatedly denied that their organization is connected with the extremist Black September commandos.

According to last night's broadcast, Mr. Daoud confessed that when he and his men entered Jordan last month they had planned to detain a Jordanian cabinet minister to secure the release of 40 commandos held in Jordan.

The radio quoted him as saying that both the Amman operation and the commando strike at the Munich Olympics in September were planned by Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, the second-ranking man in Fatah.

A commentary distributed today by the guerrilla news agency, Waft, said: "It seems that the case of Abou Daoud has shaken and still shakes the regime in Jordan."

"It has become the regime's principal preoccupation," the agency said. "The case seems bigger than the regime itself, which brings it up every time it faces internal trouble."

Sudan Crisis Over

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organization has notified the Arab League that the crisis between the guerrilla movement and the Sudanese government of President Gaafar Numeiri has been solved completely, the Middle East News Agency said.

Gen. Numeiri had accused Fatah guerrillas of being behind the March 1 attack on the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

A PLO delegation, led by the organization's representative in Cairo, Jamal al-Sourani, later visited Khartoum and held talks with Gen. Numeiri and other Sudanese officials.

He reiterated he had made no commitment or promise to Europeans that the United States would tighten up monetary policy as part of the effort to stabilize the international monetary system.

● Promised that in its fight against inflation ("the No. 1 economic problem"), the administration would not lose sight of the need to promote expansion and cut unemployment.

● Offered to take "new steps"

To Create Sense of Urgency

Shultz Wants Deadline Set For Achieving Money Refo

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has suggested that a deadline for accomplishment of international monetary reform be set at the IMF's annual meeting in Nairobi this September in order to create "a sense of urgency."

Coincidentally, the deputies of the IMF Committee of Twenty, meeting here in advance of a ministerial session tomorrow and Tuesday, announced Friday that they had decided on "a faster and harder program of intensification" of their work on the details of a reform program.

The U.S. government has been pressing for more concerted action on the part of the committee, and the chairman of the deputies, Jeremy Morse of Great Britain, said at a press conference that more meetings than originally planned would be held.

Mr. Morse refused to reveal details of the two-day session of the deputies. But other sources said little had been accomplished because insufficient time had elapsed since the beginning of the latest monetary crisis to evaluate the effect of "floating" currencies.

Basic Change Seen

One participant, however, observed that "something fundamental has indeed happened, and a floating arrangement could last a long time."

Coincidentally IMF Managing Director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, in remarks prepared for a Quin session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said there had been "a dramatic change" in attitude toward exchange-rate flexibility.

Having earlier criticized the slowness of the Committee of Twenty, Mr. Shultz went out of his way Friday to say the "concept" is good and that the staff is "doing a very good job."

But he did suggest that what was needed was to "roll up your sleeves and work as if (reform) is a process that would be completed if the 'gigantic' committee broke up into working parties."

Mr. Morse said the size of the group was about 160 "and by no means is disorderly." But he agreed that "smaller groups" might be useful.

As far as U.S. views on reform go, Mr. Shultz said, "we're still on the wicket" of the proposals he made at the last IMF meeting for more flexibility.

He noted that some countries now "floating" their exchange rates have decided that "if you try it you'll like it," while others would really prefer something more like a par value system.

On domestic points, Mr. Shultz:

● Reiterated he had made no commitment or promise to Europeans that the United States would tighten up monetary policy as part of the effort to stabilize the international monetary system.

● Promised that in its fight against inflation ("the No. 1 economic problem"), the administration would not lose sight of the need to promote expansion and cut unemployment.

● Offered to take "new steps"

to tighten wage-price control the administration could things "that will work short term which will counterproductive in the run."

Manila Envoy Is Challenged At Libya T

BENGHAZI, Libya, M (Reuters).—An Egyptian

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The Philippine Amba

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Speech Drawn

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Calls for Unity

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The premier inaugu

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Mecca"—Islam's holiest

Australia to Send Navy Ship If French Stage New A-T

MELBOURNE, March 25 (Reu-

ters).—Australia will send navy

ships into the test area if France

goes ahead with plans to explode

more nuclear devices in the

South Pacific, Overseas Trade

Minister Jim Cairns said here to-

day.

Mr. Cairns, speaking to news-

men on his return from a

talks in New Zealand, said both

governments agreed that protec-

tion of the Pacific was a "major

responsibility."

He said New Zealand's deputy

prime minister, Hugh Watt, was

scheduled to go to Paris on Fri-

day to voice his country's oppo-

Gas Consumption Upsets U.S. Drivers

Pollution Curb Raises Use of Fuel

STROTT, March 25 (NYT).—American motorists are beginning to pay the price of the nation's effort to clean its air, and on part of the price, ironically, is the fuel economy. Hundreds of gallons of extra gasoline are needed to power cars use of pollution controls, and time of national fuel shortage.

—that the 1973 models do not run as well as older cars. The complaints generally fall into three categories: The new cars consume more fuel than older models. They are harder to start and may stall once started and they do not pick up speed the way an American car formerly did.

"It's a terrible performer," Tony Orlando of Phoenix, Ariz., said of his new Ford Galaxie station wagon. "You go down the road and

all of a sudden the engine just quits." He complains that he gets only 10 miles to a gallon and the engine is hard to stop. "When you take the key out, it just keeps running," he says.

It Eats Gas

"It doesn't have much pickup and it eats gas like crazy, more than my '68 Chevelle," Connie Remlinger of Cincinnati says of her three-month-old 1973 Chevrolet Chevelle.

Consumers Union, which puts out Consumer Reports, said that the 1973 cars it was testing were balky during cold starts and stalled or handled badly when the engine was running cold. Mileage, Consumers Union warned, could be as low as seven miles a gallon on the full-size Buick Electra and Mercury Marquis and eight miles a gallon on a Chevrolet Caprice and Ford LTD.

Fuel economy and performance have been declining for several years, but the 1973 cars probably show the steepest drop. Alan G. Looftbourrow, Chrysler's vice-president for engineering, said that "using 1968 as the base, our 1973 models are off from 7 to 22 percent in fuel economy, depending on the car and the engine, and that is not as much as some in the industry. It's chargeable to both emissions and safety."

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board of the Ford Motor Co., estimated that fuel economy was off 5 to 7 percent on his company's new cars.

On the 1973 models alone, an overall fuel economy drop only of 5 percent, spread over the more than 11 million cars expected to be sold this year, can mean the use of an additional half-billion gallons of gasoline in a year.

Detroit engineers explain the cars' troubles as follows: To prepare for emission controls of the future—not on cars of today—car makers lowered engine compression ratios so that the cars could run on lower-octane, unleaded gasoline. That increased fuel consumption.

Mixed Results

To reduce a particular pollutant—the oxides of nitrogen, which are the brown element in smog—exhaust gas is recirculated in the engine to cool the combustion flames because the oxides form faster in hot atmospheres. However, this hurts both economy and performance because the combustion process operates more efficiently under hot conditions.

The timing of the engine explosions had been set to achieve performance and fuel economy. Meeting emission standards of today required setting this spark advance for fewer emissions, again hurting economy and performance.

The 1973 cars have new protective bumpers, ordered by the federal government, and these and other safety equipment add up to 100 pounds a car more, which affects performance and economy.

The car makers and oil companies complain that future controls will cost more in economy and performance and are mounting a drive to roll back the standards proposed for 1975 and 1976. They may get some backing from the public.

Berlin Escape

BERLIN, March 25 (Reuters).—A 36-year-old East Berliner swam across the Spree River into West Berlin yesterday despite 40 to 50 shots fired by East German border guards, the police here said. The man, whose identity was not disclosed, was immediately taken to hospital suffering from exposure.

Rivero Replies to Madrid Daily

U.S. Envoy Denies Spain Gets Derelict Ships

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, March 25 (WP).—The new U.S. ambassador to Spain, Edoardo Rivera, a retired Navy admiral who speaks Spanish with the accent of his native Puerto Rico, has steamed full speed into one of Spain's stormiest political issues: the condition of the warships the United States "lends" the proud but poor Spanish Navy under the terms of the 1970 "friendship and cooperation" treaty.

The 65-year-old sailor, appointed by President Nixon to the sensitive Madrid embassy last fall, sharply took issue with the respected afternoon daily *Informaciones* last week over an editorial praising the Spanish Navy for refusing to accept the loan of three U.S. destroyers last month because they were "useless" and of "doubtful seaworthiness."

In a letter published in *Informaciones*, the ambassador, who has told Spanish and foreign reporters that he is an admirer of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his system of government, said the destroyers—the *Shelton*, the *Keyes* and the *Hanson*—were seaworthy because they had seen service in Southeast Asia—meaning Vietnam—just before they were offered to Spain.

The newspaper's editorial, which appeared on March 5, reflected the deep-seated resentment of Spanish admirals on the age and condition of the ships the United States lends Spain. As far back as 14 months ago, Navy Minister Adolfo Baturoño Colombo bitterly criticized the quality of the warships the United States was offering.

Navy officers—and high-rank-

ing government officials—are known to feel that, while the United States is living up to the terms of the 1970 treaty, it is not adhering to its anti-Communism spirit. They argue that Spain deserves up-to-date ships because of its strategic position in the western Mediterranean.

It is understood, however, that the United States falls back on a secret clause in the treaty which commits it to lend ships for a four-year period, with the approval of Congress, on an "as is, where it is" basis. This clause has remained classified, it is said, at Spain's request.

Since the signing of the 1970 treaty, the United States has "lent" Spain more than 30 naval units and delivered up to 80 percent of the planes, tanks, heavy artillery, armored personnel carriers and helicopters it promised to provide.

To question the goodwill of the United States, the ambassador said, could only serve to disturb relations which, during the last 30 years, have reinforced the security and increased the prosperity of our two nations.

The Spanish Navy, meanwhile, has grown impatient for modern ships because of its recent troubles with King Hassan II of Morocco over fishing rights and territorial waters. It also fears

it cannot defend the Canary Islands and Spanish Sahara with its present naval strength.

But it is not just the navy which is unhappy with the military part of the agreement. The army has objected to the condition of the tanks that the United States gave Spain and has turned to France for hardware. The air force, which bought 35 Phantoms for \$55 million, was not satisfied with the ground support equipment and spare parts and also turned to France for Mirage fighters.

The controversy brought into the open by Mr. Rivera and *Informaciones* goes to the very heart of what one official called "the uneasy marriage" between the United States and Spain.

While Mr. Rivera has made it clear that he will do and say nothing which will embarrass either the United States or the Franco regime, he has quietly embarked on a tour of Spain, intending to meet all sorts of Spaniards—even members of the opposition.

On Friday, Mr. Rivera was attacked by striking Malaga University students who stoned his car amid shouts of "Yankee go home." U.S. Embassy sources in Madrid stressed that neither the ambassador nor his party had been in danger.

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London Diamond Exchange



BANQUETING—Alabama's Democratic Gov. George Wallace and Vice-President Spiro Agnew are shown together at the Alabama YMCA Youth Legislature banquet in Montgomery Saturday. Agnew told the audience that Wallace, paralyzed in an assassination attempt, had made the same sacrifice as American POWs.

Gray's Chances Seen Ebbing, But Nixon Reaffirms Support

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT).—The White House has reaffirmed its support for L. Patrick Gray 3d as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as indications mount that Mr. Gray's chances of Senate confirmation are ebbing.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., the deputy presidential press secretary, Gerald L. Warren, said Friday that President Nixon had "no intention" of withdrawing Mr. Gray's nomination, as some Republican senators and a handful of White House aides think he should.

"The President has submitted Mr. Gray's nomination," Mr. Warren said. "The President supports that nomination." Mr. Warren refrained, however, from any new praise for Mr. Gray and stated the endorsement in language bereft of enthusiasm. Asked whether the President's backing was as strong as ever, he said only that he was "not

available to the White House." The President could withdraw the nomination; Mr. Gray, with or without presidential prompting, could ask to be excused, or events could be allowed to run their course.

In the case of two other nominations that ran into trouble on Capitol Hill, those of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court, Mr. Nixon took the third option. Even though it became clear in the final days that both nominees probably would fail, the President stood fast.

But the longer the Gray fight continues, the more public attention is directed toward the hottest issue in the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate Hotel on June 17, 1972, and toward alleged White House involvement in it.

As evidence of Mr. Nixon's alleged disenchantment with his nominee, congressmen and other politicians noted the apparent lack of heavy White House pressure on senators who are wavering on Mr. Gray. During the Supreme Court fight, such pressure was heavy—so heavy that former Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R.-Maine, complained bitterly about it in public.

What Deal Complaint

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Rep. John Melcher, D.-Mont., said Friday that his quest to the FBI for information concerning possible U.S. mishandling of the Soviet wheat deal resulted instead in his being interrogated by the FBI.

At issue was Rep. Melcher's complaint that the FBI and the U.S. Justice Department are refusing to make public information that might embarrass the Nixon administration.

Rep. Melcher said he was told that the FBI had taken a statement from a Confidential Grain Co. official that indicted the Nixon administration had misled the public on the plant wheat sale to Russia. The statement allegedly is that the government was informed about the sale beforehand.

Market Changes

If this is true, the administration failed to properly inform the public about changes in the market supply-and-demand situation. The administration claims that the huge Soviet wheat purchase took the U.S. government by surprise.

After Rep. Melcher complained publicly about the FBI refusing to make its information public, the congressman said he received a call on Wednesday from the FBI, requesting a meeting.

When agents Nicholas Wullich and George Fisher came to his office Thursday morning, Rep. Melcher said, "To my surprise, I discovered that the purpose of their visit was to try to find out who I had talked with at the Continental Grain Co."

"I now think the only reason they came around was to check out how much I knew that might harm them if they ever put out a report absolving everybody," Rep. Melcher said.

Pietà Restored To Public View At St. Peter's

VATICAN CITY, March 25

(AP).—The Pietà, Michelangelo's only signed work, was put on public view today, 10 months after a vandal smashed parts of it.

Pope Paul VI came to St. Peter's Basilica and congratulated those who restored the 6,700-pound statue. "A work of art has been returned to the world," the Pontiff said.

The Pietà depicts Mary holding the dead Jesus in her arms. The Madonna's left arm was broken off and her veil damaged, as was the left side of her face. The assailant, Laszlo Toth, 34, a Hungarian-born Australian, was judged insane and confined to a mental hospital for two years.

The statue now is protected by a glass shield and a special warning system.

Arkansas Restores Capital Punishment

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25 (AP).—Gov. Dale Bumpers signed into law Friday a bill to reinstate the death penalty in Arkansas.

Under the bill, the penalty would apply to specific crimes but would not be mandatory. Among the crimes subject to the death penalty would be the killing of policemen, firemen or court officials, public officers and candidates and murder while committing other major felonies.

The proposal fell 19 votes short of the 138-vote two-thirds majority needed for approval. The assembly defeated the amendment by one vote Friday.

This put the Turkish politicians back where they were March 13 when they met to elect a new president—in a clash of wills with the country's armed forces.

Mr. Sunay's term ends Wednesday. The constitution has no provision for a situation in which a new president has not been chosen when the incumbent's term runs out.

Portugal's Overseas Provinces Vote on Assembly Candidates

LISBON, March 25 (AP).—With the slogan, "Evolution Without Revolution," Portugal started this week on a transformation of its overseas territories, hoping for a solution of their political future.

In Angola, Portuguese Guinea, the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome-Principe, and Mozambique in Africa, on Portuguese Timor in Indonesia, and in Macao on the edge of China, voters were beginning today to elect their first provincial legislative assembly.

The size of the assembly varies according to the territory, which, in Portuguese usage, is called a province. Most of the assembly seats are being filled by direct suffrage while other members are being elected by a vote within segments of the population rather than by districts.

In each province, voters will also choose a consultative council, a sort of cabinet, to assist the Lisbon-named governor in the day-to-day business of government. For these, the method is direct suffrage within economic or professional groups.

Open to All

The ballot is open to all duly qualified registered voters, white, black, oriental or mixed, male or female, without distinction. To qualify, a person must be able to read and write Portuguese.

The elections are being held under the new organic law of 1972 which established the principle of local autonomy for the overseas provinces or "states" as Angola and Mozambique now are being called.

Each assembly will be the provincial legislative authority, entitled to write local laws, vote the provincial budget and levy provincial taxes to carry out its programs. It can determine the province's future economic development and even draft a regional application of general Portuguese law.

The governor still will be appointed by the government in Lisbon and defense and foreign relations remain firmly in Lisbon's hands.

Vote Prolongs Turkish Crisis

ANKARA, March 25 (AP).—The Senate today killed a constitutional amendment to extend the term of President Cevdet Sunay, leaving Turkey's presidential deadlock unbroken.

The proposal fell 19 votes short of the 138-vote two-thirds majority needed for approval. The assembly defeated the amendment by one vote Friday.

This put the Turkish politicians back where they were March 13 when they met to elect a new president—in a clash of wills with the country's armed forces.

Mr. Sunay's term ends Wednesday. The constitution has no provision for a situation in which a new president has not been chosen when the incumbent's term runs out.

bon's hands. But a two-thirds majority of the assembly can block the governor's projects and send a disputed issue to Lisbon for decision.

In Angola, the assembly will have 53 members, while the one in Mozambique will have 50 seats. On the Cape Verde islands, the number is 31, and in Portuguese Guinea it is 17.

Interest focuses on Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea where Portugal has been fighting for more than a decade against rebel guerrillas who seek complete independence from Portuguese rule.

Based on the candidacies, the outlook is for nonwhite majorities in all of these provinces, heavily so in Portuguese Guinea and on the Cape Verde Islands.

Premier Marcello Caetano and other Portuguese leaders have been stressing a multiracial policy for the African provinces in contrast with apartheid in South Africa and the black nationalism of African republics like Uganda.

The elections this week are part of Portugal's effort to make such a policy work. The Portuguese hope to head off dissension by involving educated Africans and the young articulate blacks in a Portuguese electoral process.

One unstated but obvious purpose is to undermine any attraction of independence movements for black intellectuals. The Portuguese are opening an official door to African "reform movements" to persuade blacks they can achieve their aims peacefully in a democratic manner within the Portuguese framework.

Church Extends Ban to Sellers of 'Confession' Book

ROME, March 25 (AP).—"Sex and Confession" sold out quickly yesterday at two Rome bookstores, while the Vatican asserted that any bookstore owners selling it would be automatically excommunicated.

The book, based on tape-recorded faked confessions, sold out after being on sale for less than a day.

Reacting against what the Vatican called "soul spies," Pope Paul VI Friday ordered the excommunication of the book's two authors and publisher and anyone who tapes a Roman Catholic confession.

In an explanation of the Pope's ruling, the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith said yesterday that "whoever contributes to the diffusion and distribution" of the book also would be excommunicated.

Vatican spokesman Federico

Alessandrini said this meant the ruling applied to owners of bookstores and magazines and to radio and television stations which make the work public. The order was not extended to those who buy the book, he added.



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wits Urges Summit Meeting to Solve 'Serious' NATO Crisis

IRIS, March 25 (IHT).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said yesterday that there is such a "serious" crisis between Western Europe and the United States that a North Atlantic summit meeting should be held late this



Sen. Jacob K. Javits, speaking Saturday in Paris.

S. Parents Accused of Killing Child

OLINGBROOK, Ill., March 25 (AP).—A 12-year-old girl allegedly killed by her parents for \$30,000, as the bride and taken out of state, was back in Illinois today. The man, who wanted marry her, was reported to be his way back to surrender to authorities.

Jackie Flynn was taken Chicago on Friday night from a hotel in Oak Park, Ill., where she and her mother, a 37-year-old art director, were registered at a hotel as man and wife. Rita was taken to the custody of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, pending further proceedings.

Miller, teacher at the University of Illinois at Chicago, arrested in Asheville on Saturday and charged with falsifying the girl at a motel in his wife. He was freed on \$10 bond and his lawyer said would drive back to Illinois surrender on a charge of pining to participate in child molestation.

Michael Flynn, the girl's father, and his wife, Rita, girl's mother, were charged with child abandonment. They were free on a \$10,000 recognizance bond.

Chief Ronald Johnson of suburban Bolingbrook, where Flynn lives, began investigation after he received a tip March 13 from a neighbor that Mr. Flynn, a metals salesman and same taxi driver, met Mr. Miller while driving a cab.

Miller's father, founder of Ad Corp., a heavy-duty parts manufacturer, died in 1961. Court records showed he left an estate of \$1,292,777 to his widow, who was near Mr. Miller in Oak Park, Ill., near Chicago suburb.

Mr. Miller, described by acquaintances as "scholarly, artistic and zealous," was married once to a 13-year-old girl. She died 1965 after seven years of rage. A Cook County jury ruled that the girl, a Nelson Miller, died from drug cleaning fluid for the loss of children.

Miller said Mr. Miller later married another teen-ager but the marriage annulled after brief time.

Weak Possible Danish Strike

OPENHAGEN, March 25 (Reuters).—Denmark's worst industrial strike in 37 years tonight seemed to be near a solution as employer and worker representatives met throughout the night and evening.

Mr. Hartwell, chairman of the workers' Federation, told news during a break in the talks that the two sides "will begin to negotiate tonight in complete openness so that we might be something to tell the media tomorrow."

trikes and lockouts involving more than 250,000 engineering transport workers began on Tuesday.

Emors in Innsbruck

INNSBRUCK, March 25 (Reuters).—A minor earthquake tremors yesterday shook Innsbruck in western Austria. There were no reports of damage or injuries.

Moscow's 'Concession'

Soviet laws are notoriously flexible. The latest example has come recently as the Kremlin has gone to great lengths to publicize the fact that it is permitting a few Jewish families to emigrate to Israel without paying the prohibitive "education tax" required by Soviet law. The Kremlin has been so anxious to make this concession known that its public relations tactics have included providing television film of Jews being allowed to leave. The notorious KGB tipster Victor Louis, has even written an article for an Israeli newspaper hinting that the education tax is about to become a dead letter.

All this is a patently a swift reaction to the recent Moscow visit of Treasury Secretary Shultz. Apparently his spelling out of the political realities of congressional distaste for the barbarism of Soviet policy on emigration has had substantial impact. Soviet leaders want Congress to grant their exports here most-favored-nation treatment, and there are increasing signs that Communist party leader Brezhnev is thinking of visiting Washington next June. Both considerations must impel the Kremlin to try to ease the revulsion its blunders on the emigration issue have created in this country.

There is one fly in the ointment, however,

and little sophistication is required to spot it. Last fall, just before the presidential election here, Moscow also relaxed the economic bars to Jewish emigration as a gesture of goodwill to President Nixon. However, it was not long before the screw was tightened again. Neither Congress nor American public opinion in general is so naive as not to suspect that the Kremlin may be playing the same game again. If Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have really understood their mistake in this area, they need only repeal the Soviet law that introduced this unnecessary but severe irritant hindering improved Washington-Moscow relations.

Soviet leaders could also earn additional goodwill throughout the civilized world by ceasing economic and social persecution of Jews whose only "crime" is that they wish to emigrate. These victims range from eminent scientists and world-renowned artistic figures to obscure, humble persons who suffer in the shadows, but suffer nevertheless. The Kremlin might also release its Jewish subjects who are now in jail because of matters connected with their desire to live in the land of the Bible, and simply let all those who wish to emigrate to that land do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gnomes of Araby

The recent monetary crisis may not have been brought on solely by an "attack of international speculators," as President Nixon explained it, but an extraordinary stockpile of rootless dollars was certainly standing ready to take advantage of quick profits in the monetary adjustments. This is the rising pool of dollar reserves in the Middle Eastern oil-producing countries, a relatively new factor in international monetary management that is bound to grow dramatically in size and disruptive potential for the decade to come. It is one of the most awesome side effects of the so-called energy crisis.

Total oil reserves flowing into the Middle East are responsibly estimated to grow from the present annual level of \$9 billion to \$40 billion annually by 1980, from the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Saudi Arabia alone will find itself with some \$15 billion in surplus funds every year by the early eighties. President Nixon's decision to ease the curbs on oil imports is bound to add to the huge bundles of cash in Mideast hands.

To call these accumulating balances potentially disruptive need not impute malicious motives to the governments and sheikhs of the oil-producing countries; indeed, the Saudi bankers are old hands at foreign investing and traditionally go for the most conservative of gilt-edged securities. But there is a real financial problem in the sheer magnitude of these volatile funds. The world's short-term money markets might not be able to cope with flows of this size without excessive fluctuations in major currencies.

There is no easy control over this swelling source of instability. One suggestion has been to tie future oil revenues from the United States with direct investment in

related American enterprises—the same notion that is embodied in the proposed Soviet-American natural gas venture. The vast amounts projected, however, could make Middle Eastern interests a major force in some sectors of American industry provoking the same fears of foreign takeover in this country that some West Europeans have long voiced over the so-called American challenge. Other alternatives, none of them particularly attractive, involve outright controls over the capital movements that could hurt investors far from the Middle East.

For at least the next decade, the developed world will grow increasingly dependent on Middle Eastern oil supplies for energy to fuel its economies. This is an insurmountable geographical fact. Both the stability of these energy sources and the financial implications of the dependence are common concerns of high priority to Western Europe and Japan as well as the United States.

When the Nixon administration tentatively proposed some kind of coordination among the major energy consuming nations last fall, the idea was not heard with widespread enthusiasm. Some Arab spokesmen denounced such a common front as a "declaration of war," and even among European governments there seemed a certain reluctance to throw away long nurtured hopes of gaining national advantage through bilateral agreements.

Now that the last few weeks of monetary turmoil have given such dramatic evidence of the financial power flowing from the Middle East oil reserves, there is a further reason for the administration to expand and promote its proposals for coordination of energy policies among the high consuming nations. Cooperation in absorbing the capital flows is as essential as averting ruinous competition for the oil flows.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Two 'Sweethearts'

Since the end of the war in Vietnam, American-Soviet cooperation has unquestionably progressed: in the economic, technical, maritime fields... Yet the two "sweethearts," being perhaps not yet certain enough about one another, are keeping their old habits. In Panama, the Soviet Union supports positions unfavorable to the Americans. The latter takes hazardous military positions in the Middle East, and the Russians are careful not to let themselves be outdistanced. They have affirmed their presence in Iran while not at all opposing Iraqi claims on Kuwait. But the two countries have done each other a few good turns. Moscow has authorized 41 Soviet Jews to emigrate without paying the tax. And Washington has hinted that the Brezhnev family will be received in the United States in June.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Soviet Exit Tax

The question [of the Soviet tax on emigrants] was the object of a long conversation between Leonid I. Brezhnev and George F. Shultz last week. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury said his country was ready to

develop trade, but the political obstacle had to be lifted first, and thus Soviet regulations on emigration made more flexible. Mr. Shultz was headed. The compromise permits the Kremlin not to lose face since it does not have to cancel the decree of Aug. 3. The concession made by Mr. Brezhnev is significant. In other times, the leaders of the Kremlin would doubtless have invited the Americans sharply to mind their own business. Today, taking realities into account, they agree to retreat without making any noise. This is the price that they are paying to have the chance to organize with the United States the great cooperation they dream of. The affair of the Soviet Jews confirms that, for Moscow, the establishment of fruitful relations with Washington has become the top priority.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

White Paper on Ulster

The British are not giving up sovereignty in Ulster. But there is no doubt that with the white paper the Heath government has manifested the firm intention of ending the current discrimination against Roman Catholics.

—From Il Tempo (Rome).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

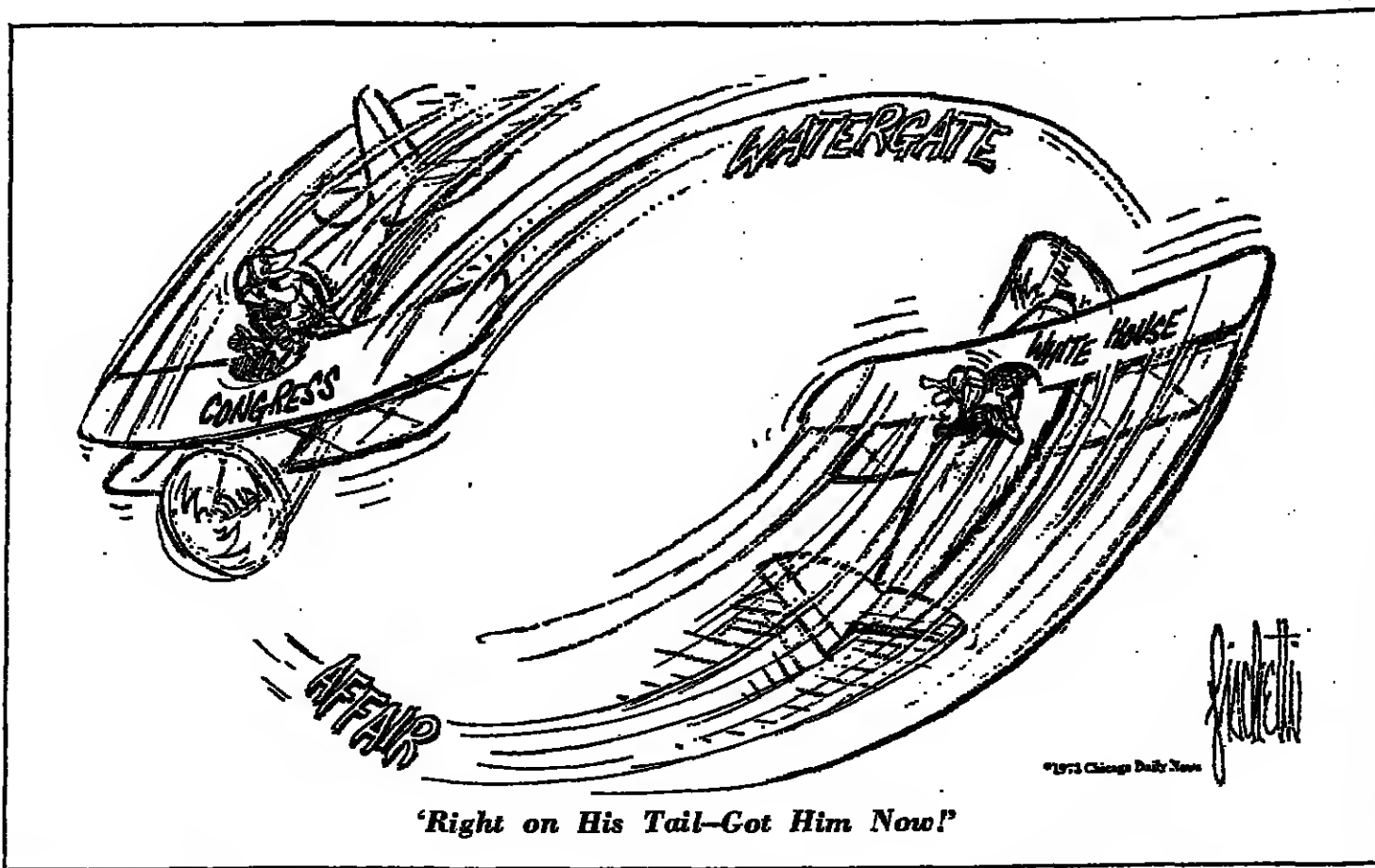
March 26, 1898

WASHINGTON—The Maine Board of Inquiry finds, according to current reports here today, that the explosion of the Maine was from the outside. It does not fix the responsibility for the explosion nor does it express any opinion as to the character of the explosive agent, but the testimony adduced goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine. No demand will, it is stated, be made to Spain, but the laying of the facts before her will be equivalent to calling for an explanation and such action as she deems proper.

Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1923

PARIS—American Bohemians in Paris yesterday marched in a body to Montmartre, bringing the news to the Hill Republic that Tsar Volstead has succeeded in conquering all America but Greenwich Village, and that the Village still remains loyal to the tradition of Villon, Verlaine and Vin (ordinaire). Mr. Harry Kamp, itinerant poet and novelist, led the Bohemians in their march, and on arriving before the imposing facade of the Sacre-Coeur, presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary to M. Lucien Boyer, High Potentate of the Hill Republic.



The Nixon Dilemma Over Watergate Evidence

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO.—On the West Coast these days, President Nixon is riding high, but even many of his strongest supporters here are troubled by the increasingly damaging evidence in the Watergate case.

In the past, this has been dismissed in the President's home state as the usual dirty tricks of national politics, and anyway something remote from the President. But James McCord's testimony that perjury was committed in the trial of the Watergate Seven, that others were involved and that he was afraid to tell his story to the FBI, has raised some new questions here as elsewhere.

Also, the mood here is more critical of the President than it was at election time. Despite the cease-fire in Vietnam, the steep rise in prices, the devaluation of the dollar, the threat of gasoline rationing, the overturning of the California equal education law by the Nixon court, and the President's continuing battles with Congress and the press have all hurt the administration.

How could it be, even Nixon supporters ask, that an administration that has been so cautious, shrewd and successful in dealing with world affairs could also be so reckless, awkward and even stupid in dealing with human affairs?

Stumbling

The answer to this seems to be that politicians have a way of doing fairly well on major questions and then stumbling into trouble over secondary issues.

This was Harry Truman's problem. Harry usually did all right on the big things and messed up the little things.

President Kennedy came into office as the darling of the young and the symbol of the coming age but he staggered into the Cuban Bay of Pigs disaster and never quite recovered from it.

In the 1972 presidential election, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate, picked Sen. Tom Eagleton of Missouri as his vice-presidential running mate and he was never quite able to explain effectively why he had picked him or why he dumped him.

Now President Nixon, who wants to concentrate on the monetary, trade, inflation and security problems in the world, finds himself dealing instead with the secondary issues of campaign financing, and the Watergate, which he might easily have avoided.

For example, the Republican Committee for the Re-election of the President didn't have to get involved in elaborate schemes to raise and conceal illegal money in the last campaign. They had all the money they needed. They

were well financed, and well ahead of the Democrats from the start, and probably would have ended up with a substantial surplus even if they had played the game straight.

The Watergate burglary is an even better example of avoidable stupidity. Leaving the law and the chumminess of the burglars aside, what rational argument could be made for the Nixon re-election committee taking such spectacular risks, or assuming that their men wouldn't confess if they were caught?

Now, of course, the burglars are talking. James McCord, facing jail or telling the truth, is beginning to confess about the political pressures on him to take the rap in silence and to report on the other people involved in the conspiracy.

L. Patrick Gray 3d, the President's appointee as head of the FBI, who also has the problem of saving himself or saving the

administration from charges of political deception, is obviously concentrating on saving his own neck. When he was under pressure from the White House, Mr. Gray told everything to Mr. Nixon's aides. Now when he is under pressure from Congress, he is telling everything, or almost everything, to the senators.

Insists on Control

Nobody out here is saying that the President himself knew about the slippery campaign finances or the Watergate conspiracy, but California knows him as a political alley fighter, and the longer the Watergate case goes on in the courts and Congress, the more suspicious people here are.

Also, those who know the President best in this part of the country know how much he insists on control and discipline of his staff, and they therefore find it hard to believe that the Watergate Seven could set up anything as

daring as an espionage ring among the Democrats without the knowledge of somebody close to the President.

Even this atmosphere of suspicion, which the White House has encouraged by its refusal to try to clear up the charges, is bound to hurt the President.

He has welcomed and even provoked confrontation with Congress over the control of appropriations. He has demanded an absolute shield against formal testimony in Congress by members of his executive staff, while opposing any such shield for members of the press—all this while running into more and more trouble with prices at home and trade abroad.

Against this background, even his popularity in bringing the troops and prisoners back from Vietnam has been hurt, and the longer the Watergate case goes on, the more he is likely to be in trouble even in his home state.

A Yen for Protection

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO, Japan.—The giddy rise in value of the Japanese yen at the expense of the American dollar is bound to diminish the size of the umbrella the United States extends over this country under their mutual security treaty.

Because of dollar devaluation, the cost of Japanese labor, procurement, spare parts and even of troop recreation has soared so high that the American establishment here finds its funds don't stretch to the purposes intended.

Already during the last five years there had been deliberate reduction. In 1968 there were 305 U.S. military installations and more than 90,000 servicemen stationed in Japan and Okinawa. These figures have fallen respectively to 177 and 63,000 and the pressure of economics will cut them much further. The power of the yen is doing more than Sen. Mansfield to reduce the U.S. military presence.

Treaty Issue

Yet the Japanese government has a yen to continue sheltering behind American might. Some political parties including the Communists and the Komito Buddhist faction want to replace the bilateral treaty but both the government and the popular majority it represents favor its continuation.

Japan bets on an enduring international détente but it doesn't

want to make this an all-or-nothing gamble. Since its own defense budget has been deliberately fixed for a decade or less than 1 percent of the gross national product, the strategic fallback position is Uncle Sam.

Nevertheless, actual existence in Japan of American bases and troops differs from the larger equivalent in NATO Europe. Few people here rely on the trip-wire theory that the United States would defend this country against attack only if its forces here were actually hit. For most Japanese the security treaty alone is sufficient guarantee. There is little fear that Japan could be neutralized or Finlandized just because American troops entirely—or largely—depart.

United States strategic concepts inevitably have changed since the window of the Indochina war, since both Washington and Tokyo made up with China, and since warm winds began to waft eastward as well as westward from Russia's Eurasian land mass.

Nevertheless the United States never forgets that despite the present détente, Russia, China, and North Korea all combine to expand their military capability. Therefore, American commanders are cautious in assessing the possibilities of change and they do not keep their doubts secret from their Japanese allies.

Yet caution cannot elude the logic of economics. While Japan's contingency planners reckon with the theoretical possibility that

their nation might some day be attacked by conventional means, they are neither ready to boost their defense budget nor rely on the U.S. umbrella.

This country does maintain a relatively modern army supposedly of 180,000 men although this is 30,000 light, a navy of about 150,000 tons and more than 100 aircraft of all types. It is building Phantom fighters under license and also Thor-Delta missiles, for satellite launching. It even possesses Nike SAMs with conventional warheads.

Yet nobody conjectures that Japan might go nuclear. Its successive governments have all been firmly wedded to the doctrine of the three nos: no possession of atomic arms, no acquisition of atomic arms, and no permission for storage of atomic warheads here. Since Okinawa's reversion to Tokyo last May the ban includes that island.

U.S. Backstop

Washington is leery about withdrawing its skeleton force until the Korean situation settles down. While there isn't any hint of crisis, the alleged currency relationship has strained the political and military partnership of Washington and Tokyo. Moreover, American volunteers—on whom our armed forces must rely after July 1—are discouraged by the jolt to their living standards because of the dollar's drop.

Ultimately, therefore, it is clear that Japan will not be able to rely to the same extent on immediate conventional support from the United States in an unforeseeable showdown. This means perforce that Washington would have to depend on earlier use of nuclear weapons—or accept an initial kick in the teeth. Japan, which has a yen for our defensive aid, doesn't want to spend the yen required to assure it.

View of Nixon

Isn't it incredible that Mr. Nixon can represent himself as a champion of honesty, hard work, fair play, clean living, pure thoughts and yet be involved in secrecy, lies, evasion, double-dealing (Watergate, ITT, FBI and so forth) in perfect Tammany Hall fashion?

And why doesn't anyone give a damn?

ANNE CORLINGH.

Taxing Situation

Speaking of anomalies in taxation (HRT, March 15), has anyone noticed that federal employees of the U.S. government are taxed on the contributions they make to their civil service retirement fund, and then taxed, once again, on that retirement annuity they receive as a result of those contributions? Talk about "double jeopardy!"

M.B.C. DOV.

Brussels.

President's Anti-Terror Doctrine

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Frustrated within the Nixon administration in trying to stamp out global terrorism against U.S. diplomats was deepened when Jordan's King Hussein commuted the sentence of 17 Palestinian terrorists two weeks ago.

Hussein is the intrepid leader of Arab moderation who has defied a bloody war to liberate the Palestinian guerrilla movement in his country. If he refuses to carry out the sentence, other Arab leaders do no more.

Thus, the hope within White House to put a crimp in the dangerous escalation of international terrorism by mere example once again has failed. That example would have been sharply made if Hussein had insisted on the no-mercy to being quietly preached by Nixon administration to its friends.

Among those rescued from sentence of death in Jordan, a top leader of Fatah, Palestinian nationalist group named Abu Daoud—a prime factor in the Black September murder of two U.S. diplomats and a Belgian in the Syrian Arab Embassy at Khartoum on March 2. The Khartoum terrorists demanded that Daoud be released from jail in Amman.

Worried American diplomats the contrary, were privately saying that Hussein would resist the Khartoum terrorists threatening to execute Daoud, his 16 co-conspirators immediately if any of the diplomats' hostages in Khartoum were harmed.

Caught between these conflicting pressures, the Jordanian government decided to do nothing. Then, two weeks after the rescue of the three Western diplomats, Hussein announced his decision to commute the death sentence of Daoud and his whole gang.

Thus, once again the within the Nixon administration that international terrorism is stymied by example commuted, a grim postscript: chilling statistical record. In past five years, 10 U.S. diplomats have been brutally murdered. Kidnap attempts have been 21, of which 14 were successfully carried out, 12 been wounded and three been intended victims of attacks.

Target of Plot

In addition to being or those three knife-attacks, a Secretary of State William Rogers was also target of a September plot during his last year of the Arab sheikhs. That plot was discovered aborted.

The deadly hand of international violence being led by Black September and outlawed political extremists many countries having to do with the Middle East threatened to strike again last week in the snug, mid-class suburb of an American.

A high State Department diplomat arriving there a weekend visit was stunned by two American police officers each carrying a submachine gun met him at the airplane refused to leave his side for days. The reason: a tip to FBI that terrorists might stalk him.

But while security officers make a major effort to protect high-level diplomats and families, nothing approximates complete protection in the even for a diplomat's quiet weekend with his family.

To the contrary, security plans now believe that as principal U.S. diplomats in embassies get heavier protection, the risk of a strike in remote capitals, believing more vulnerable. That may mean plain terrorist attack such places as Thailand and Sudan.

Moreover, while it is policy never to yield to blackmail, other countries play game differently. Thus, United States refused to accept a ransom for ransom Clinton Knox from anti-guerrilla Haitian rebels in Jan. But the Haitian government up \$70,000 and supplied an airplane (refused by the U.S. State) to buy off the rebels.

Likewise, West German policy has been to yield to terrorist demands—and hope it won't return.

But to administration strategists, that induces more terror. They believe the quickest way to cure this disease is drastic escalation of the risks of attack and reduction of rewards. Even if countries agree, the die won't end any time soon.

Pioneered on H-Bomb

Soviet Rights Crusader Said To Face Pressure From KGB

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, March 25 (NYT)—The Soviet secret police have called in Andrei D. Sakharov, the eminent physicist and leading human-rights crusader, and criticized him for his rights activities, unofficial sources disclosed yesterday.

Russia Acts To Upgrade Secretaries

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 25 (NYT)—A campaign appears to be under way in the Soviet Union to give greater prestige to the office secretary, now a lowly regarded worker here.

Pravda, the national newspaper, which often points to innovations in this centrally run society, has issued that the Soviet Union, nation of 250 million people, has only seven secretaries. A trained receptionist-secretary is a rare person in Soviet offices, and consequently managers and engineers are said to spend up to 40 percent of their time doing simple office chores. "A trained secretary," Pravda says, might save one third of her boss's time. The huge waste of skilled manpower is only now drawing on Soviet planners. A survey conducted by Pravda found that even rudimentary secretarial trade schools were being employed in monotonous, primitive duties—duties, as one secretary put it, that are about right for a seventh-grader.

The traditional disregard for the importance of capable secretarial help has been part of a long-held attitude that the Soviet authorities now find hard to overcome. Communist doctrine, with its stress on the industrial worker, as always glorified manual, productive labor while slighting service jobs.

Now that the Soviet Union has built up a fairly impressive industrial machine, it is attempting to divert an increasing part of its manpower to service activities aimed at satisfying neglected consumer needs.

Tradition's Hold. But the influence of the old regime has proved persistent. Service jobs are low-paid and unattractive, and office work falls to this pattern.

Soviet educational establishments have been turning out a steady flow of trained technical people, and one statistic that Russians like to cite is the number of graduate engineers in the Soviet Union—2,500,000 in 1971, compared with 950,000 in the United States.

But Pravda placed these figures in perspective when it implied that engineers spend much of their time doing little more than secretarial work. One Ukrainian factory, the heavy machinery plant in Zhdanov, was found by Pravda to have 5,000 engineers and technicians and only 120 secretaries.

Romanian Provinces Hit by Heavy Floods

VIENNA, March 25 (AP)—Seven provinces of Romania that were hit by the heaviest snowfalls in two decades in mid-fall now report that widespread flooding and numerous mudslides have damaged farms and private homes, interrupting road and rail traffic.

The Romanian news agency, gerpes, said that a weekend of warm weather and subsequent melting of snow caused devastating inundations in low-lying Romania. The agency gave no estimate of the overall damage.

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any of Sciences and as one of the most decorated fathers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

At home and abroad, Mr. Sakharov is the best known Soviet free-thinker next to the controversial Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

Two months ago, Mr. Sakharov and his wife offered, in a letter to the head of the secret police, to act as personal bondsmen for Yuri A. Zhukovskiy, a former Moscow State University mathematician arrested by the secret police on Sept. 28 and held incommunicado since then.

Although the reason given for his summons Friday morning to the headquarters of the KGB—the secret police—was to discuss this letter, the bulk of the one-hour conversation was said to have dealt with his personal activities.

One officer is said to have rejected the suggestion that the scientist's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, accompany him, as would have been normal since she was a co-signer of the letter and the law requires two bondsmen.

Although Mr. Sakharov reportedly was not given any specific warning to discontinue his activities, friends said that the secret police may have hoped that he would be intimidated by the session and would curtail his actions as a result.

Pressures Mount. In recent months, pressures on the 52-year-old physicist's family and associates have been increasing. His two stepchildren have been dismissed from a high school and a university on rarely cited technicalities, and he has been criticized in the official press for the first time.

Simultaneously, it is said, Mr. Sakharov was told during a telephone call from the United States that the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J., was preparing to invite him as a visiting scholar for the 1973-74 academic year. Friends said that he would be receptive but only to go for a limited time.

Such a departure would presumably cause his withdrawal from the Human Rights Committee, which he and others founded in 1968, because the committee has decided that none of its members should go abroad.

Russians Add Missile Ship To Mediterranean Forces

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Soviet naval squadron in the Mediterranean, now at a strength of between 55 and 60 ships, has added a guided-missile cruiser, according to qualified sources in the Defense Department.

More Soviet ships are now operating in the Mediterranean than at any time since they first appeared there in 1963, with one exception. In 1970, about 70 ships took part in an exercise.

The presence of the new 9,000-ton guided-missile cruiser of the Kara class and of a cruiser of

the Kresta-2 class makes this the most powerful Soviet squadron to sail the Mediterranean and emphasizes the importance to the Soviet fleet of vessels designed to fight American carriers. The Kara class, like the Kresta-2, is equipped with horizon-range missiles that contain homing warheads.

The Krestas are also armed with the SS-N-10 surface-to-surface guided missile with a longer range and with the SS-N-3, with a range of 450 miles. Both missiles have a nuclear capability.

Both types of ships have surface-to-air missiles as well.

Gershkov's Efforts. Naval analysts in this country and in Europe consider the squadron the culmination of Adm. Sergei Gershkov's efforts to build up a force to balance the U.S. Sixth Fleet and other fleets of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers in the Mediterranean.

Under Adm. Gershkov, who took the West Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean—areas where American ballistic-missile submarines could be expected to be deployed.

One Soviet summary of the role of the navy said that in war it "will evidently have to destroy enemy atomic submarines and attack carriers, to interfere with the enemy's shipping and to destroy enemy naval bases and ports and other objectives on enemy-held territory."

Strong anti-submarine forces, including attack submarines, have been sent to the North Atlantic,



WINTER TREK—Four penguins on a walk in Moscow appear to be headed for a visit. But there was a fence between them and the house, which is outside the zoo.

Lured Sergeants Into Ulster Trap

2 Women Sought in U.K. Soldiers' Deaths

BELFAST, March 25 (AP)—

Security forces mounted a wide search today for two girls named Jean and Pat who lured three British Army sergeants into a murder trap Friday.

Four sergeants, off duty and unarmed, were invited to a party at an apartment by two girls they had met in a bar near their barracks. But, at the apartment, two gunmen entered. They forced the soldiers to lie on a bed and riddled their bodies with bullets, one by one. One soldier survived.

In Washington, Britain's Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, said that if British troops withdrew from the province there would be a bloodbath in which the Protestants would attack the Catholics. He said that the British would not leave until they were sure that the Catholics would not attack the Protestants. He said that the British would not leave until they were sure that the Catholics would not attack the Protestants.

Descriptions and "identikit" pictures of the girls were distributed throughout Northern Ireland. They were based on information from the critically wounded soldier who survived the shootings, widely attributed to the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

Full Names Not Given. Both girls were described as between 18 and 22 years old and of medium height. Jean has a small, upturned nose and dark, wavy hair. Pat has thin features and shoulder-length blond hair. Their full names were not disclosed.

A policeman who was shot in an ambush last month died in a hospital today. The army claimed it hit a gunman who opened fire on a military patrol in Belfast's Cathoile Crumlin Road area and a soldier was shot in the leg by a sniper near the Lower Falls Road, another Catholic stronghold.

The ambush of the soldiers was an elaborate plot, according to army and police officials who have questioned the sole survivor. The young sergeant's spine is smashed. Part of his jaw and tongue were shot away.

The soldiers, according to army and police spokesmen, were in civilian clothing. They had met the girls about a week ago and had arranged to meet them Friday night in a hotel in Lisburn.

The two girls said they were giving a party and they and the four soldiers got into a car belonging to one soldier and drove 12 miles to a first-floor apartment in Antrim Road, a quiet, mixed residential area of northern Belfast.

The army and police spokesmen said that the girls had lured the soldiers into a trap.

Less Demonstrative. Miss Devlin, the unmarried mother of a baby girl, denies that she has mellowed although she is less vocal and demonstrative than in the days when she stood on Northern Ireland's barricades or physically attacked British home secretaries.

"I have been working very hard in my constituency," she said. Miss Devlin said that she is opposed to the British initiative announced last week as "a last chance" for Northern Ireland. She expressed the belief that Britain would give a final sanction to the proposed new Ulster legislative assembly only if its elected members were acceptable to London.

"What the British are promising are free elections, but the power the assembly will have depends on the people we elect," Miss Devlin said. "If the majority is too extreme, either in Protestant or Roman Catholic terms, the British will merely maintain direct rule."

The British government keeps talking about having a permanent

men said that the apartment had been prepared for a party—food and liquor on tables, a blazing coal fire—lulling any suspicions the soldiers might have had. One of the girls left the place, saying that she would come back with more girls.

The spokesmen said that she returned with two men, one armed with a machine gun, the other with a pistol. The soldiers were ordered to lie face down on a bed; shots were fired into their heads.

Bernadette Devlin, Now 26, Says She Will Speak Up Soon

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Bernadette Devlin, the British Parliament's youngest legislator and, suddenly, its quietest firebrand, turned 26 Friday.

Miss Devlin, independent member for mid-Ulster, spent the day in London and celebrated her birthday quietly in time with her current political image.

But the low profile, she said in an interview, is strictly temporary.

British legislators, who have been astonished, confounded and sometimes admiring of her barnstorming tactics as spokesman for the North's Roman Catholic minority, will see her in action again shortly when they debate Britain's new peace proposal for the province.

Social Democrats In Italy Urge New Coalition

ROME, March 25 (Reuters)—Deputy Premier Mario Tanassi, who is president of the Social Democratic party, says that Italy's center coalition government had come to the end of its usefulness and that he will seek talks to revive the former center-left grouping.

The present government of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, supported from outside by the Republicans, came to power after elections last May following 10 years of center-left rule, in which the Socialists took part instead of the Liberals.

In an interview with the Milan weekly magazine Panorama, Mr. Tanassi said that, at a meeting of Social Democratic leaders on April 2, he would recommend soundings of the Socialists aimed at rapprochement.

If an agreement with the Socialists is not reached, the present government may fall through internal divisions, plunging the country into early elections, he said.

Mr. Tanassi claimed that a majority of the dominant Christian Democrats were in favor of resuming dialogue with the Socialists. Everything depends on the Socialists themselves, he said.

U.S.-British Researchers Report Substance Helps Prevent Colds

By Sandra Blakeslee

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 25 (NYT)—An American scientist and a British research team say that they have successfully conducted a limited number of tests using a substance derived from the human body to stave off the common cold.

The remedy is still experimental and unavailable in this country. However, a spokesman for the National Institutes of Health said the experiment looks "very promising."

The substance used to prevent the cold virus infection is called interferon. It is a protein produced by all cells in the human body and it helps fight viruses and certain microorganisms that cause a wide variety of diseases.

The American scientist who led the experiments is Dr. Thomas C. Merigan, professor of medicine and chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases at the Stanford University School of Medicine. The work was conducted at Salisbury, England.

"The practicality of this experiment has not yet been proven," Dr. Merigan said. "It is just a model. It cost several thousand dollars a patient to treat them with so much interferon."

Dr. Merigan said that 32 volunteers were tested to make sure they had no natural immunity against two different strains of influenza—Rhino-4 and influenza B. Half were given no medication.

The others sprayed large doses of interferon in liquid form up their nostrils. All subjects were then exposed to the cold viruses.

Of the 16 given no medication, 13 came down with colds. Of the 16 given interferon, only three got colds, Dr. Merigan said.

Obituaries

Ken Maynard, Hero of Thirties' Westerns

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Ken Maynard, the first movie cowboy to sing on the screen and the last of the big prewar Western film heroes, has died at 77.

He was admitted Jan. 18 to the Motion Picture Country Hospital here for treatment of nutritional deficiency, arthritis and general physical deterioration. He died Friday.

A native of Indiana, Maynard first galloped onto the screen in 1923. The next year, he had the starring role in "50,000-Dollar Reward."

For 20 years, he was a top box-office attraction and was considered one of the "big four" of cowboy actors with Tom Mix, Buck Jones and Hoot Gibson. At the peak of his career, he earned \$8,000 a week.

In 1929, Maynard, Gibson, Mix and Jones were tagged the "Four Horsemen" by Universal Studios. Mix died in a 1940 auto crash, Jones in the Coconut Grove fire in Boston in 1942, and Gibson died of cancer in 1966.

Gene Autry and Roy Rogers may have popularized singing in cowboy movies, but Maynard was the first to do it when he burst into song in the film, "The Lone Star Trail."

Maynard was a real cowboy. He rode for a ranch in Texas, joined a wagon show, fought in the Mexican revolution and roped and rode in circuses and Wild West shows, including Buffalo Bill's, before Fox Studios brought him to Hollywood.

He operated his own movie company, but rising costs and television wiped out the program Western after World War II. He dropped out of films after 1947,



Ken Maynard as he appeared in the early 1930s (top) and in a recent photo.

playing only a few minor roles and making guest appearances on television.

Maynard had lived alone in a tiny trailer in San Fernando, Calif., since the death of his wife in 1969.

Lucien Renault

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters)—Lucien Renault, 51, deputy director of radio services for the state-run ORTF broadcasting network, died here yesterday. He had been ill for some time. He had been in charge of the radio's news services after several years in Africa, working for Radio

Brassville and as correspondent there for the Agence France-Presse.

Alfredo Yabur Mahuf

HAVANA, March 25 (Reuters)—Alfredo Yabur Mahuf, 55, Cuba's justice minister since 1969, died here yesterday after a long illness. The Cuban radio announced tonight. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party and president of the Council of Urban Reform.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Yabur Mahuf dealt mainly in political cases before the 1959 revolution and had defended several members of Fidel Castro's guerrilla organization.

Haim Hazaz

TEL AVIV, March 25 (UPI)—Haim Hazaz, 75, the president of the Israel Writers' Association and a member of the Hebrew Language Academy, died here yesterday. Born in Russia, he emigrated to Israel in 1931 and has won almost every major literary award in the country.

He dedicated most of his recent books and plays to the life of various ethnic communities in Israel, although he first concentrated on Jewish life in the enclaves in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Ivan Sombbotich

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Dr. Ivan Sombbotich, 79, a professor of law at the New York Law School and a prewar Yugoslav diplomat, died here Friday. He entered diplomacy after serving in World War I and became his nation's delegate to the League of Nations and its envoy to London. He had long been a member of the law firm of Conder Brothers.

Belgian Brush Fires

LIEGE, Belgium, March 25 (AP)—All available fire engines in the eastern Belgian province of Liege were called out yesterday to fight 50 fires in dry scrub and woodland areas. The fire brigade said that the situation generally was under control.

8 More Arrested In Italy Bugging

MILAN, March 25 (AP)—Police arrested private detective Tom Ponzi and seven other persons Friday night in Italy's widening telephone-bugging scandal.

Mr. Ponzi, whose firm has offices in several countries, was charged with hiring telephone company employees to place taps on the phones of industrialists and politicians in Milan. The seven others, including Mr. Ponzi's brother Tony, also a private detective, were arrested in Rome last month, more than 20 persons have been arrested, including a former head of Milan's criminal police. Taps have been discovered on the phones of political leaders and in ministries, banks and newspapers.

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From Israel, an Appeal To Wipe Out Terrorism

"President Nasser argued that King Hussein should come because the aim of the summit was to bring an end to the killing. But Qadhafi, President of Libya, exploded at that: 'He's crazy. He's mad.'"

"King Faisal appealed to President Nasser to intervene with Qadhafi: 'How can we accept that one of our colleagues calls an Arab king who is going to take part in our discussions, mad?'"

"But Qadhafi said: 'Yes, by God, he is mad and we should send some doctors here tomorrow to send him to an asylum so that we can tell if he is mad or not.'"

"Nasser intervened laughing: 'It seems to me that we all are mad. I suggest that we get some doctors to see us and so that we can tell if we are mad or not.'"

—From "Nasser—The Cairo Documents," by Mohammed Heikal

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM—This time they struck at Khartoum. Diplomatic inviolability enshrined in the law of nations, Arab hospitality hallowed by age-old tradition, nor the human commitment to the sanctity of life have a place in their depraved minds. They say that they kill for the cause. What is that cause? Liberty from oppression? Freedom from want? Justice for a people? If that were their cause, how could they plot the extermination of another people, terrorize their own kinsmen and stuff their war chests with oil money from Saudi Arabia, to finance an assault against that very country's embassy?

Their vocation is violence. Their cause is killing. Their heroes are Sirhan, the murderer of Dr. Kennedy; Okumotu, the surviving Japanese killer at Lydda Airport; Abou Doucouly and his gang of anti-Jordan conspirators, the killers and assassins of the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Olympic butchers of Munich '72. They do not act because they are driven to despair by the lot of their people. They act because they have been driven out by their own people who are despised of them. They are not the avant-garde of a popular upsurge, but the outcasts of a fiendish fringe who worship violence and despise humanity.

They are not alone in the world. They are part of a new international group of amok-runners disguised as freedom fighters, presented by perverted publicity as glamorous guerrillas, idolized by a disoriented community of alienated adolescents. They are the outlaws for uncontrolled savage passions. They are the proxy weapon to wage war by stealth in behalf of militant governments anxious to escape the risks of open warfare.

The assassins of Khartoum are of the same mental makeup as the assassins in the streets of Belfast who shoot point blank at an elderly woman bending over her slain husband; who gun down mothers in a funeral procession. They are the idols of Uganda's Idi Amin, whose ferocious storm-troopers had a supreme court justice away from his bench to burn him alive; who the youngsters to trees and execute them before the eyes of frenzied crowds and their stunned families. They belong to the fanatical fraternity of kidnappers and hijackers who take off from their bases in Lebanon and Syria and return to their safe havens in Algeria, Egypt and Libya.

Spreading Fury

And what are we doing to ward off this spreading fury? We reel in revulsion at the sight of the macabre spectacle and return sickened and resigned to our routines, hoping against hope it wouldn't happen again. But it does happen—and the happenings become more and more gruesome. It is said that violence breeds violence. It may be so. But surely submission to violence generates even wider savagery.

If these destructive forces are allowed to rage unchecked they will sap the very foundations of modern society. But what is to be done? What must be done to drive to the mind who will be driven to, as the Bible says, "the shadow of the mountains as if they were men." Solzhenitsyn has said so aptly in his undelivered Nobel Prize address: "Any man who has chosen violence as his method has chosen falsehood as his principle."

The monstrous actions of the terrorists impel security forces to maintain a state of tense vigilance where instant reaction to impending threats is a matter of self-preservation. Nothing can be taken for granted. Lurid fiction has become a menacing fact. Take the tragic case of the Libyan airliner forced down by Israeli fighter planes. Was it indeed so far-fetched to suspect that a Libyan aircraft flying over Israeli defense installations might have come with hostile intentions? We have at least as much reason to be watchful as to be careful. Only a week after the Sinai tragedy a Libyan airliner discharged in Khartoum its deadly load of Black September kidnappers and executioners.

More than 100 peaceful passengers perished in the Sinai air disaster. It was a terrible tragedy. But was it the result of premeditated action? Certainly not. Was it avoidable? This question has passionately been debated by Israelis from all walks of life. Rarely has this country known a similar outbreak of national grief and collective mourning as after the disaster in Sinai. People did not seek solace in feasible arguments:

Libya regards itself to be in a state of war with Israel; its chief of state, Moammar Qadhafi, is one of the most venomous leaders of the anti-Israel war coalition. He celebrates the Munich killers as returning heroes and lavishes upon their el-Fatah organization a reward of \$5 million for the blood spilled and the bodies counted.

We do not advocate our human compassion. We mourn the victims of the Sinai crash, we compensate their families and we ask ourselves searchingly what can be done to avoid the recurrence of such a tragedy.

From whatever perspective we view the situation created by the terrorist rampage it looks bleak, morbid and menacing. We cannot confine ourselves to the role of the melancholic spectator. This "epidemic insanity," to use a term of Emerson, is spreading. It must be checked by worldwide quarantine measures. The individual has no means to organize effective counteraction, but he can help create a climate of resistance which will impel the powers that be to take action.

What should be done? First we should decide what should not be done. We must refuse to be deceived by counterfeit ideologies. We must free ourselves from false romanticism. The perpetrators of the crime of Khartoum, of the carnage at Lydda airport, of the slaughter in a remote hill station in Japan, whether they call themselves Red Army Youth or Black September, are not knights in shining armor, but thugs in bloodstained fatigues.

Admittedly, enlightened governments and public bodies all over the world have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence at terrorist outrages. Their declarations are recorded in the book of condemnation. Thus that book at those hoodlums; it wouldn't hurt them. The pained outcry of infuriated humanity gives them sensual satisfaction. It inflates their warped egos. It does not shut them off, it turns them on.

There are responsible and concerned governments which have tried to initiate collective action. They have consulted among themselves; they have turned to the United Nations. However, in that world body whose charter outlaws the resort to force, the use of violence, the fomentation of subversion and proclaims a world order based on the rule of law—in that organization, unfortunately the charter-abiding members are in a pitiful minority. The votes are in the hands of a vociferous and motley coalition of blocs of widely differing interests and concepts involved in constant bargaining with each other. Securities issued by the "UN Rule of Law Corp." do not rate highly on the international stock market. Any urgent matter not to the liking of the majority or not yet ripe for a group transaction is put on the bottom of the agenda. When it eventually comes up for debate its substance is drowned in a flood of words.

Problem of Terrorism

Indeed, upon the initiative of the U.S. government, the last session of the United Nations was devoted to the problem of terrorism, air piracy and assaults against the life of diplomats. Proposals for urgent universal action were submitted. But what did the United Nations do? It recommended to study the underlying causes of terrorism, instead of fighting its outrageous effects. The UN preferred to serve as a research institute rather than to function as a workshop where the tools ought to be forged to repel the onslaught of outrages.

In the fight against terrorism our individual attitudes are important, but what counts are the commissions and omissions of our governments. They must unflinchingly stand up against blackmail. They must not blink when they are eyeball to eyeball with the cutthroats who are no supermen. Their aim is to destroy other people's life, but not to jeopardize their own. They yield when handled with care backed up by courage. The governments must abandon the idea that they can buy immunity for leniency and safety of their airlines for money.

The assassins of the airport in Zurich, the assassins of the Jordanian premier in Cairo, the surviving murderers of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich, they all together with their accomplices returned to their bloody business as soon as they had been set free by the authorities. The governments must deny

Malignancy

This malignancy which threatens the physical and moral fiber of our society can only be removed by international cooperation. The United Nations has blatantly failed to cope with it. It is not fit in its present composition, prevailing mood and existing international realities to deal constructively with any major world problem. When nations decide to negotiate their differences, their representatives gather in more auspicious meeting places than the United Nations. When nations feel bound to join with others for the protection of their security, they set up their own separate alliances. When they seek to achieve economic and social integration they form communities of economic cooperation.

The scope of infamy of terrorism has become boundless. The governments must join in common action. They owe it to their peoples. They owe it to the unimpeded conduct of foreign relations and to the free flow of international trade and traffic. It is an urgent requirement of political ecology to cleanse the world of terrorist contamination.

Like-minded governments should join in an "Alliance to Combat Terrorism"—ACT; an alignment of nations regardless of their political orientation or social organization that are willing to subscribe to a common code of international conduct. Such a charter should define the nature of the subject matter, lay down the guiding principles, prescribe the measures to be adopted, jointly and individually, and specify the mutual obligations, national and international, of the contracting parties. Such a convention is overdue. Since it cannot be worked out within the framework of the United Nations, the governments that care and count should urgently convene a special conference open to all states which are prepared to outlaw and to combat international terrorism. This is the time to ACT.

Gideon Rafael is the former director-general of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



HUE DURING TET—A U.S. Marine scans a string of shacks along a canal in Hue at the height of the Communist Tet offensive. Today the city is being rebuilt.

Spread of Islam in Black Africa

KANO, Nigeria (AP)—Under a scorching African sun, 50,000 kneeling Moslems bow toward Mecca, their heads touching the red dirt, in praise of God.

"La ilah illa Allah!"—"There is no God but Allah!" The reverent words come in waves. They echo off the ancient mud walls of the nearby palace of the emir of Kano, as they have for hundreds of years. The imam, or prayer leader, inside the cream-colored Masjidul Medina mosque completes a recitation from the Koran.

Then, from the glistening shrine, surrounded by white-robed worshipers, the centuries-old Islamic litany is heard as the imam chants: "Allah huwa akbar."

It is 2 p.m. Friday, the traditional hour for communal prayer. Traffic stops, shops close and the noisy streets and market stalls fall silent while homage is paid to God.

Many of those praying in this city in northern Nigeria hold a string of red prayer beads in their hands. Almost all those praying are men. Many have made the holy pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia. More significant, all are black Africans.

Stepping Stone

It is significant because Kano, a Moslem stronghold, is a stepping stone between the Arab world and black Africa where Islam is spreading quickly and Moslem militancy is a growing force for political change.

Smoldering hostility and outbreaks of fighting between Moslem northerners and pagan or Christian southerners beset several African countries along the sub-Saharan belt today.

Moslem minorities further south are an increasingly sensitive domestic political factor for a number of newly independent black African states.

The annual hajj, or pilgrimage,

to Mecca by black Africans, including some heads of state and government ministers, reinforces the Arab-African link.

Islam, which means "submission to God," was carried from the Arab world south across the Sahara by traders centuries ago. Tuareg nomads led camel caravans across the desert bearing salt, sugar, leather, brass, cloth and their religion to ancient centers of commerce like Timbuktu, Gao and Kano.

Over the years, as traders fanned out below the Sahara, Islam spread. Today a third of Africa's people embrace the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed.

Predominantly Moslem countries in black Africa range in a sub-Saharan arc from the Islamic republic of Mauritania on the Atlantic through Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Chad and the Sudan to Somalia on the Indian Ocean.

Large Moslem minorities of 25 percent or more exist in Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon and Ethiopia, while smaller groups have filtered into Liberia, Upper Volta, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

In Chad, Arab guerrillas in the north and east have been waging a rebellion against the French-backed government in Fort-Lamy since 1968.

The Moslem rebels, armed by Libya, resent domination by the more educated animist and Christian southerners who control the regime of President Francois Tombalbaye. The population is just over half Moslem.

Chad's neighbor, the Sudan, has experienced protracted uprising by southern dissidents seeking freedom from rulers from the Moslem north. Although a formal settlement was reached last year, hostility lingers.

A similar north-south division exists in Cameroon, a major religious and racial crossroads. But President Ahmadou Ahidjo, a Moslem northerner, has maintained

Appeals to Mores

A Moslem teacher in Kano, explaining Islam's spread in black Africa, says that the religion appeals to African mores and has none of the racial overtones associated with Christianity from the white world.

"Common people accept Islam more easily than Christianity," he says.

"France and Britain introduced Christianity into Africa to serve their own interests," he says, pointing to Mr. Senghor in Senegal and Mr. Tombalbaye in Chad as prime examples.

"The Moslems in Nigeria are from the people," he says. "The Christian missionaries are strangers from abroad. I definitely believe all of Africa will become Moslem."

Secret Clearance

A Soviet citizen needs a secret clearance even to read foreign journals kept in special, closed sections of libraries, Mr. Levich said, and many Jews have been turned down because they held such a clearance, or even because a distant relative held a clearance.

Mr. Levich's son Yevgeny, a 24-year-old astrophysicist, was refused permission to emigrate because he has "a high information potential."

Hue Weighs Future After the Cease-Fire

By Henry Kamm

HUE, South Vietnam (NYT)—The barbed wire is coming down in Hue, and some people are dismantling their bunkers.

That is not to say that peace is in the air—far from it—but there is a palpable feeling of respite from the war, and the most optimistic hope that it can be made to last.

"It is a coincidence," Mai Nhon-ong, a senior city official, said. Yet he said it with a cheerful glow on his face that took away a great deal from his denial that there might be a connection between the cease-fire and the city's clean-up campaign, which actually began before the Paris agreement was concluded.

The very idea of cleaning up a city in Vietnam is extraordinary. To go so far as to begin removal of the barbed wire that has surrounded Hue and unlikely targets—its rusty thorns doing more harm to men's shirtsleeves and women's *ao dais* than to any enemy—may mark the beginning of a new age for the former imperial capital.

Task of Years

As the barbed wire disappears—a task that will take years even if there is no reversal of the optimism that propels it—ornamental fountains are being made to gush for the first time in recent memory, new street lights are being installed and refugees from Quang Tri are earning about 60 cents a day carting junk and dumping it, along with the tangle of barbed wire, as far out of the city as it is safe to go.

That is not very far, for the war remains within earshot of the 200,000 people of Hue. Despite the cease-fire, the sound of shelling reminds them of the realities many times by day and by night. Occasionally the rattat-tat of automatic fire resounds in the west.

"They brought back two bodies the day before and one body yesterday," said an old woman living in the floating village of traders, people and prostitutes that people call the "seven floats." A congregation of sampans, it lines the banks of the Hong River, its offshoots and the outer most of the citadel, where the ruins of the imperial palaces and temples mutely await their final collapse after decades of war and neglect.

The woman was speaking of the bodies of soldiers killed in exchanges of gunfire in Quang Tri, the neighboring province that is the northernmost in South Vietnam. But the people of Hue do not for the moment fear that the sound of firing in the distance is bringing the war back to the city. For Hue, which was used as a battleground in the Communist Tet offensive of 1968, this absence of immediate fear is a precious gift.

"At the moment we are not afraid of rockets on the city," said Nguyen Quoi, dean of the Faculty of Letters of Hue University. "Now the war consists of cease-fire violations in remote districts."

People are concerned now, Dean Quoi added, about the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong that the cease-fire will usher in if it does succeed in halting the firing. "We don't know what kind of arrangement may be made," he said.

Overriding Fear

The malaise stems from one overriding fear—it comes up in conversations with students and market women, soldiers and teachers—that Saigon will trade Hue to the Viet Cong in return for peace in the South.

The fear is implicit in the musings of intellectuals and students in the city, where they had the Buddhist monks who consistently opposed the government and the United States as being more devoted to war than the search

for peace. It burst out most surprisingly from the pacific contemplations of the superior of a pagoda, a monk known for his hostility to the war and his trust in the United States and the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mindful of Buddha's admonition against venting hatred rather than love, he answered a question on what America had meant to Vietnam by saying coolly, "Perhaps it is better to talk about the present and the future than to talk about the past."

"There are rumors about concessions of land to the Viet Cong," he said, chewing vigorously on a chunk of sticky white rice-flour candy. "It is said that they want to give Hue as a capital to the Viet Cong. If that happens, we will hate Americans forever."

The superior's repeated use of the pejorative term "Viet Cong" and his threat to hate Americans show a degree of agitation that is extraordinary among the monks, who preach and exemplify neutrality and love. In Vietnam, though, such preaching has often led to violent confrontation.

Threat to Hate

"This hatred would remain for thousands of years," he continued, his voice rising. "Even if the Americans build a city of gold in Vietnam, the hatred will last a thousand years."

The outburst indicated a principal effect of the cease-fire on the politicians, students and Buddhist monks opposed to the government and its policies. The effect is observable throughout Vietnam, but it is most striking in Hue, where the feelings run deeper. For, in the view of the people of Hue, everything that happens in Vietnam happens most intensely here.

A kind of peace having been achieved, removing the cardinal issue that had turned the members of the opposition against the government, they find their concerns much closer to those of the government than ever before.

The achievement of the cease-fire has brought them up short before the reality that they have only the flawed and incomplete alienation of the government, which they hate, situated between them and the firm and austere discipline of the Communist, whom they fear.

The dilemma dominates the conversation in Hue and, along with the government's removal of the most active opposition figures from the scene by arrest or informal exile, causes a deepening sense of futility.

"I think we will have to wait until all the present leaders here and in the North are dead and hope for the next generation," a writer said as he gazed across the river, where the flag was flying over the citadel, and beyond, where the guns were still firing.

Hue's Pride

Hue prides itself on being impervious to outside influence. "The French came and the Japanese and then the Americans," said the monk, "but the people of Hue remain the Vietnamese people."

Dean Quoi noted that Tet, 1968, was the exception. Recalling how the Communists occupied most of the city, he said, "The Americans came to deliver us."

As for civilians who were here as advisers, the dean said they lived cloistered. With a self-assurance typical of Hue and exhortations to people from Saigon or Hanoi, he continued:

"The people that had contact with the Americans do not represent the elite. They were people pursuing their self-interest. We have a certain pride. The Americans should have come to us, but they did not. Hue was fortunate to preserve its special stamp."

Working Harder

Mr. Levich said that despite restrictions imposed on his work and the lack of opportunity to publish it, he seems to be working even harder since his troubles started.

"Some fine consolation in vodka, some in work," he said. "I prefer work. I don't even like vodka."

The scientist maintains hope that concern in the West will eventually influence the authorities to allow him and his family to emigrate. He noted that several Jews once told they would never leave the country got out last October when the authorities lifted some barriers just after the Soviet-American trade package was signed.

"For this reason," he said with a smile, "it's not time for me to start thinking about suicide."

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Eurobonds

Dollar Holds Firm, But High Rates On Eurodollars Upset Bond Mart

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, March 25 (REUTERS)—The dollar held firm in the major foreign exchange markets last week, but the monetary system might have long enough to get on with the long-sought basic reforms.

However, there is little evidence that investors whose incomes are in European currencies are yet interested in moving into dollar securities. Nevertheless, dollar interest rates compared to interest on Eurobonds are clearly large enough to sustain a reopening of the dollar bond market. But the volume of dollar-bond business will probably not reach the record level of last year.

A novel feature of the Warner-Lambert issue is that the bonds are not convertible into common stock. Since April 1970, a three-year period that the market is accustomed to. Managers explain that the issue was structured around the existing U.S. controls on the export of long-term capital, the so-called OFDI regulations which Washington has announced will be eliminated by the end of 1974.

Warner-Lambert, however, does not want to take any chances on that timetable, and is adhering to it and wants to assure itself of a lengthy credit for overseas investment. The funds U.S. firms borrow here can be used for such investment, but in the case of convertible issues, when the bonds are cashed in for common stock listed in the United States, the firm's overseas credit balance is reduced.

By way of example, Warner-Lambert has three outstanding convertible Eurobonds. Of the \$15 million issued in 1966, only \$4 million is still outstanding (the

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1972
Commodity Index	148.5	148.3	115.0
Consumer in circ.	\$65,245,000	\$65,158,000	\$65,257,000
Total Loans	\$181,580,000	\$180,577,000	\$181,580,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,377,000	2,325,000	2,351,000
Auto production	200,134	210,158	183,871
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,268,000	9,268,000	9,268,000
Freight car loadings	568,535	518,523	522,425
Elec. Pow. kw-hr.	33,552,000	33,452,000	31,290,000
Business failures	280	138	213

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	83,127,000	82,555,000	80,894,000
Unemployed	4,442,000	4,366,000	4,924,000
Industrial production	120.8	121.0	110.0
Personal income	\$935,900,000	\$935,890,000	\$935,890,000
Money supply	\$254,790,000	\$254,690,000	\$254,100,000
Consumer Price Index	128.5	127.7	125.5

Constructs Contracts: 181 Prior Month 183 1972 180
 *Mfrs. inventories: \$107,280,000 \$107,947,000 \$107,790,000
 *Exports: \$4,277,100 \$4,277,100 \$4,277,100
 *Imports: \$5,260,500 \$5,061,000 \$4,435,400
 *000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised.

Not everyone is happy with the three-year moratorium. Generally speaking, with short conversion periods, the convertible bonds follow the movements of the underlying stock price rather closely. The concern of some bankers is that it will be some time before this issue begins to follow the stock price, making for an uncer-

(Continued on Page 3, col. 5)

Wall Street Stocks Suffer Record 1-Week Decline As Fears Over State of the Economy Grow

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, March 25 (REUTERS)—The mood of the country seems to be speeding back toward the discouragement that prevailed in the summer of 1971, before the Nixon administration finally capitulated to widespread demands for an economic-control program.

In the 19 months since then, the United States has functioned under three phases of controls—a 90-day freeze of wages and prices, 14 months of fairly rigid controls that allowed only specified and approved rates of increases in those areas and two months of less rigid restrictions.

Now, some observers are suggesting it may be time for Phase 4—a tougher application of Phase 3 in some areas or a return to the broader controls of Phase 2.

At the root of current concern are indications that inflationary pressures have been intensifying, while Washington seems to be largely oblivious—perhaps, at least to the rising danger and the possible consequences of inaction.

It may well be true, as it was in mid-1971, that the inflationary threat is not as serious as it seems and that the fundamental health of the economy is sound and destined to get even healthier, requiring only patience until forces currently at work can show their effects.

But the complex circumstances of the present situation may not permit the luxury of forbearance. Without some resolute actions to dampen inflationary trends and expectations, the economy may again slip into a state of great disarray, inducing another boom-and-bust cycle.

At stake also is the international position of the dollar and the recent monetary rearrangement of floating rates that promised to increase the dollar's

standing and American foreign trade.

Some concrete actions will have to be taken to convince the nation and the world that Phase 3 is not as loose as it seems to be and that inflationary forces will be held at bay.

This week the gloom in Wall Street continued to be mirrored most acutely in the stock market, which suffered a record one-week

decline and sagged to its lowest

point in a year.

Over the last two and one-half months—or since the start of Phase 3 in the economic-stabilization program—the Dow Jones industrial average has plunged almost 130 points, or more than 12 percent, a very precipitous decline in a relatively short period.

At the same time, trading activity has dried up markedly.

Volume on the Big Board is down about 12 percent from last year, but activity on the Amex is off 40 percent and trading in the Over-the-Counter market has declined about 23 percent. In contrast, business in the commodity markets is up about 85 percent from the record levels of last year.

Amid all of Wall Street's dark clouds, however, one bright ray of sunshine appeared last week. The money and bond markets, which had been sliding badly in recent weeks, dug in last Monday and recorded a steady performance for several days that held interest rate increases to a minimum.

One reason for the sudden firming tendency in the credit markets was the continued erosion of stock values. Money that formerly went into stocks was moving into fixed-income securities, where short-term yields up to 7 1/4 percent for three-month funds and 5 7/8 percent for long-term Bell System bonds were obtainable. Moreover, the important bond sales, totaling more than \$600 million, reached the market and uncovered a heavy demand from investors who apparently had been saving funds for them.

The Dow Jones industrial average sagged 40.34 points last week in its biggest one-week decline in modern history, eclipsing even the plunge of 40.05 points recorded during the last week of the bear phase that ended in May 1970.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled day after day—10.99 points Monday, 2.63 Tuesday, 11.06 Wednesday and 13.17 Thursday, before Friday's erratic session, in which the D-J was down more than 10 points early in the day but came back to post a loss of only 4.49 at the close. Volume on the Big Board averaged 15.47 million shares a day.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 25 (REUTERS)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market turned in their worst performance in months last week as both lists fell sharply in moderate trading.

Many issues had losses of two points or more as investors continued to be concerned about a variety of developments on the international monetary front and in the domestic economy.

Among the bearish factors troubling investors and traders is the apparent ineffectiveness of Phase 3 of the Nixon administration's economic program, and the fight from the dollar in Europe.

Brokers noted that some news developments last week also helped depress the market. These included the increase in the prime rate and the rise in consumer prices last month to an annual adjusted rate of 9.6 percent, the highest adjusted rate in 23 years.

Brokers also said that some of the selling this week came from mutual funds unloading "losers" in preparation for their March quarterly reports.

The NASDAQ Counter industrial index finished on Friday at 111.29, off 7.80 from the previous Friday. The price index on the Amex also did poorly and dropped 0.61 to end the week at 24.17.

Turnover on the Amex rose to 15,531,000 shares from 13,993,000 shares the week before. A total of 51 blocks changed hands against 61 blocks in the previous week.

One of the bigger losers on the exchange was Cutter Laboratories B which dropped 4 1/2 to 3 3/4 while Cutter Laboratories A stock eased 3 3/8 to 9 7/8. The company has recalled some of its intravenous solutions.

Resisting the lower trend, Banister Continental advanced 3 1/4 to 23 3/4 and Research Outright tacked on 2 to 55 1/2.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Bally Manufacturing fell 1 1/2 to 39 even though the vending and gaming equipment manufacturer reported that its profits last year rose to \$1.82 million from \$1.49 million in 1971. Other issues losing more than one point included

Knott's Christiansburg Securities, Keyes Fibre, Telco Marketing and Davis Water Waste Industries.

Over-Counter Market

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED



Continued progress in tobacco Pattern of expansion Encouraging prospects

Current Progress in Tobacco

During the first five months of the current year the steady increase in sales volume has continued in most of our markets.

Dividends

It is the intention that the total distribution for the current year will not be less than 13p.

Prospects

It is exceptionally difficult this year to forecast the profits as at next September in terms of sterling. Our major tobacco businesses in North America, Europe and Latin America are likely to show increased profits in their own currencies. Wiggins Teape is doing much better than last year and is likely to show much improved results, and the cosmetics businesses are also showing indications of marked improvement. International Stores expect to fulfil the forecast of profits they made before the acquisition. We expect a useful dividend from Morton this year, and the Kohl Corporation is actively pursuing its expansion programme. With higher rates of interest, investment income should rise, whilst our other non-tobacco activities may be

expected to show some improvement over last year's poor performance.

All things taken together, I believe I can safely predict an improvement in the after tax profits attributable to BAT in the year to 30th September 1973, but the degree of improvement will depend to some extent on the rates of exchange of the world's major currencies.

PROFIT SUMMARY	1972	1971
Group Turnover	2,037.5	1,846.7
Group Profit before Taxation	161.6	155.3
Group Profit after Taxation	90.3	83.8
B.A.T.'s share therein	73.9	73.5
B.A.T. Dividend (1971 includes capital dividend of £2.7)	31.5	30.3

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY STOCK UNIT	New Pence
Earnings	32.6
Gross Dividend (1971 includes capital dividend of 15p)	30.7
Net Dividend	13
Dividend Yield	12%

If you would like a copy of the Report and Accounts for 1972 and a copy of Mr. R. P. Debonair's speech, please write to The Secretary of B.A.T. Ltd., London, SW1P 3JL.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs
Amort 4 1/2% 7/82	39 82 1/2 84 1/2	-2
Amort 5 1/2% 7/82	15 57 1/2 57 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 6 1/2% 7/82	15 100 100 100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 7 1/2% 7/82	2 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 8 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-2
Amort 9 1/2% 7/82	4 72 1/2 74	-1 1/2
Amort 10 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 11 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 12 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 13 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 14 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 15 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 16 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 17 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 18 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 19 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 20 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 21 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 22 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 23 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 24 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 25 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 26 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 27 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 28 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 29 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 30 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs
Amort 31 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 32 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 33 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 34 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 35 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 36 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 37 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 38 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 39 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 40 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 41 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 42 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 43 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 44 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 45 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 46 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 47 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 48 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 49 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 50 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs
Amort 51 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 52 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 53 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 54 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 55 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 56 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 57 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 58 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 59 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 60 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 61 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 62 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 63 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 64 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 65 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 66 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 67 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 68 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 69 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 70 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs
Amort 71 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 72 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 73 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 74 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 75 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 76 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 77 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 78 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 79 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 80 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 81 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 82 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 83 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 84 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 85 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 86 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 87 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 88 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 89 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 90 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chgs
Amort 91 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 92 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 93 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 94 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 95 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 96 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 97 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 98 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 99 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 100 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 101 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 102 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 103 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 104 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 105 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 106 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 107 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 108 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 109 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 110 1/2% 7/82	10 73 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 15, 1973

ACRECREST Limited

London, England

62,000,000 Swiss Francs
variable currency floating rate loan
five year term

This financing was arranged by

RYAN INSURANCE COMPANY and RYAN Consulting GmbH
Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands Frankfurt am Main, Germany

RYAN Consulting GmbH
6000 Frankfurt/Main
Tel: (0611) 23 19 41, Telex: 04 13 406

London representative:
David Michael Fromer
Tel: 01-584 0709

Bankers Trust opens in Madrid

Bankers Trust today opens a new representative office in Madrid to service the needs of corporations and other international customers. The new office is a logical addition to our worldwide chain of almost 40 branches, subsidiaries, affiliates and offices in 27 countries. For information, contact Dr. Antonio I. Puja, Vice President and Resident Representative, Bankers Trust Company, 34 Almagro 7, Madrid, Spain. Telephone: 410-0740.

Bankers Trust Company

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS	98	97
Amort 10 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 11 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 12 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 13 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 14 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 15 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 16 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 17 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 18 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 19 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 20 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 21 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 22 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 23 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 24 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 25 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 26 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 27 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 28 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 29 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 30 1/2% 7/82	101	101

SHARES

Amort 31 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 32 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 33 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 34 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 35 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 36 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 37 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 38 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 39 1/2% 7/82	101	101
Amort 40 1/2% 7/82	101	101

For information regarding membership

and/or listing contact:

International Stock Market

1 Euston Square,

London S.W.1, England.

Telephone: 01-252-0222.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FUND (in Liquidation)

Enquiry is made for any shareholders of the above fund who, if they have not already done so, should send to the Co-Trustees at the address below their Investment Plan Certificate, together with a statement of the following:

1. Number of shares claimed.
2. Total cash invested.
3. The name and address to which any distribution or commutation concerning this matter should be sent.

In addition, any shareholders who have already sent to their Investment Plan Certificate but have not received an acknowledgment from the Co-Trustees are requested to write to the Co-Trustees giving particulars of the matter.

Enquiry is made also for any person who has a claim outstanding against the fund to send in full particulars of any such claim to the Co-Trustees.

The Co-Trustees wish to pay creditors of the fund and to distribute the remaining cash to shareholders as soon as certain outstanding legal matters have been resolved. Consequently, shareholders and creditors are requested to communicate with the Co-Trustees within the next sixty days from the date hereof.

P.R. Evans and R.H. Hunt Jr.,
Co-Trustees and Joint Liquidators,
International Real Estate Investment Fund,
Bentley Building,
P.O. Box N-341,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

REARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We buy at U.S. \$1.15
We sell at U.S. \$1.15
National Western Capital S.A.
c/o Box 4521, Madrid, Spain.
Phone: 410-0740, April 2, 1973.

Sports

Elder Is the No. 1 Golf Subject As Rain Delays Tournament

NEW ORLEANS, March 25 (NYT)—Charles Sifford, 35, who has made his money on his livelihood on the pro circuit but has been talking more about the Lee Elder case during the Greater New Orleans Open than of the short puts they've been missing for years.

The \$125,000 tournament was washed out yesterday by a storm that left the Lakeview Country Club course unplayable.

Elder, 38, fighting gusty winds, and Sifford, 35, under the pressure of a potential trip to the Masters, struggled to a two-over-par 74

by lunch.

Sifford said to Charlie Sifford, "I should go. I have nothing against Lee; he's a fine guy. But Charlie has gone through a lot of harassment and done a lot for golfers. By inviting him, it would mean all this talk that blacks not playing at Augusta."

Sifford has been a pioneer for his race in the game, and he underwent a great deal in the early days of his playing.

"Charlie has helped the Los Angeles and Hartford Opens and was the first black to win a PGA tournament in 1947."

Friday, but held on to a share of the midway lead with Muller Barber.

Friday's Games

In locker rooms, along Bourbon Street, in restaurants of the French Quarter and wherever the pros have spent some of their off-hours, the Elder case has been discussed.

It all began last Sunday, when 18 members of the House of Representatives, headed by Herman Badillo of the Bronx, urged the Masters Tournament Committee to admit the black pro from Washington to the field at Augusta, Ga., where play starts April 5.

be invited. Knowing him to play because he is black, he said, would be "discrimination in reverse."

The pros here, including Arnold Palmer, one of the most popular, agree with the Masters decision. But Palmer also said:

"I'd like to see Elder win [a victory here or at Greensboro] would bring an automatic invitation] and get in, and I know Lee would like to do it that way, too," Carson said. Carson has been invited to or has become a member of the meeting since its inception in 1934. Dan Sikes, the Jacksonville pro, who holds a law degree, suggested a solution yesterday.

but I think a special invitation

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Today's young housewife is expected to pay at least six times what her grandmother did for the same staples. The increase may be expressed in cents in everyday items or in the several hundred dollars more needed to buy a new car. It is only the naive person who is surprised by rising prices; maybe he would be interested too. Why not?

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Cointrin - Genève.

Société anonyme
Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN

GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 11th 1973, at 6 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors,
 - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.

- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general

- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) To approve the amendment of the terms of the agreement between JAPAN GROWTH FUND and ANCHUSA COMPANY LIMITED including the amendment of the remuneration paid to the latter company.
- 7) To give the necessary approval to the proposed amendment of the articles of association of the company.

7) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 11th 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg. S.A. LUXEMBOURG.
The Board of Directors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Elder Is the No. 1 Golf Subject As Rain Delays Tournament

By Lincoln A. Werden

NEW ORLEANS, March 25 (NYT).—Golfers who earn their livelihood on the pro circuit have been talking more about the Lee Elder case during the Greater New Orleans Open than of the short putts they've been missing for birdies.

The \$125,000 tournament was washed out yesterday by a storm that left the Lakewood Country Club course unplayable.

Elder, 38, fighting gusty winds, a balky putter and the pressure of a potential trip to the Masters, struggled to a two-over-par 74 Friday, but held on to a share of the midway lead with Miller Barber.

Weather reports for today were unfavorable. But should another forced halt occur, the remaining play could be held tomorrow and Tuesday but not beyond since the tour shifts to the Greater Greensboro (N.C.) Open preliminary on Wednesday.

In locker rooms, along Bourbon Street, in restaurants of the French Quarter and wherever the pros have spent some of their off-hours, the Elder case has been discussed.

It all began last Sunday, when 18 members of the House of Representatives, headed by Herman Badillo of the Bronx, urged the Masters Tournament Committee to admit the black pro from Washington to the field at Augusta, Ga., where play starts April 5.

Clifford Roberts, the masters chairman, replied that Elder did not qualify under the tournament's regulations and could not be invited. Allowing him to play because he is black, he said, would be "discrimination in reverse."

The pros here, including Arnold Palmer, one of the most popular, agree with the Masters decision. But Palmer also said:

"I'd like to see Elder win [a victory here or at Greensboro would bring an automatic invitation] and get in, and I know Lee would like to do it that way, too."

No black has been invited to or has become eligible for the meeting since its inception in 1934. Dan Sikes, the Jacksonville pro, who holds a law degree, suggested a solution yesterday.

"I don't believe it is necessary to issue Elder a special invitation, but I think a special invitation

should go to Charlie Sifford," he said. "I have nothing against Lee; he's a fine guy. But Charlie has gone through a lot of harassment and done a lot for golf. By inviting him, it would end all the talk about blacks not playing at Augusta."

Sifford has been a pioneer for his race in the game, and he underwent a great deal in the early days of his playing.

"Charlie has won both the Los Angeles and Hartford Opens and was the first black to win a PGA tournament in 1947."

At one time, the PGA constitution did not permit blacks to become members of the organization.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 124, Atlanta 108 1/2; Chicago 121, Milwaukee 107 1/2; Philadelphia 113, New York 107 1/2; San Francisco 110, Los Angeles 107 1/2; Seattle 112, Portland 101 1/2; St. Louis 110, Kansas City 107 1/2; Washington 110, New York 107 1/2; Boston 124, Atlanta 108 1/2; Chicago 121, Milwaukee 107 1/2; Philadelphia 113, New York 107 1/2; San Francisco 110, Los Angeles 107 1/2; Seattle 112, Portland 101 1/2; St. Louis 110, Kansas City 107 1/2; Washington 110, New York 107 1/2.

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 100, New York 103; Cleveland 100, Detroit 98; Philadelphia 113, New York 107 1/2; San Francisco 110, Los Angeles 107 1/2; Seattle 112, Portland 101 1/2; St. Louis 110, Kansas City 107 1/2; Washington 110, New York 107 1/2.

More Sports News On Page 11

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen on April 11th, 1973, at 10 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors,
 - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
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- 6) To approve the amendment of the terms of the agreement between JAPAN GROWTH FUND and ANCHUSA COMPANY LIMITED including the amendment of the remuneration paid to the latter company.
- 7) Miscellaneous.

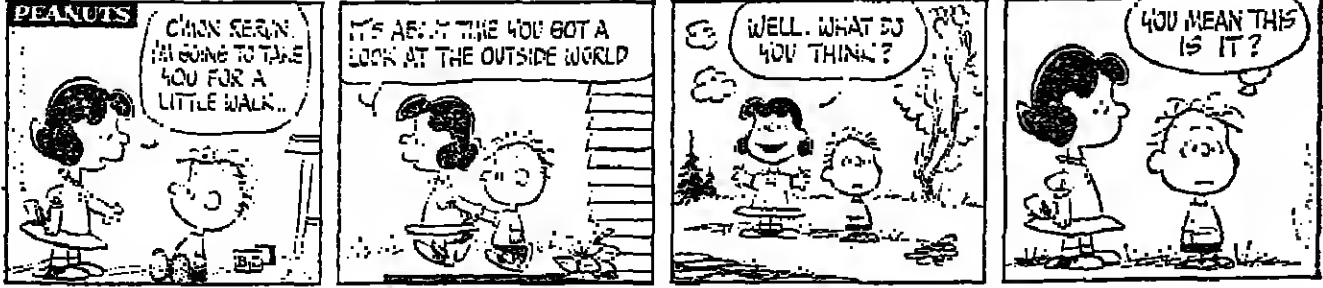
The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 11th 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

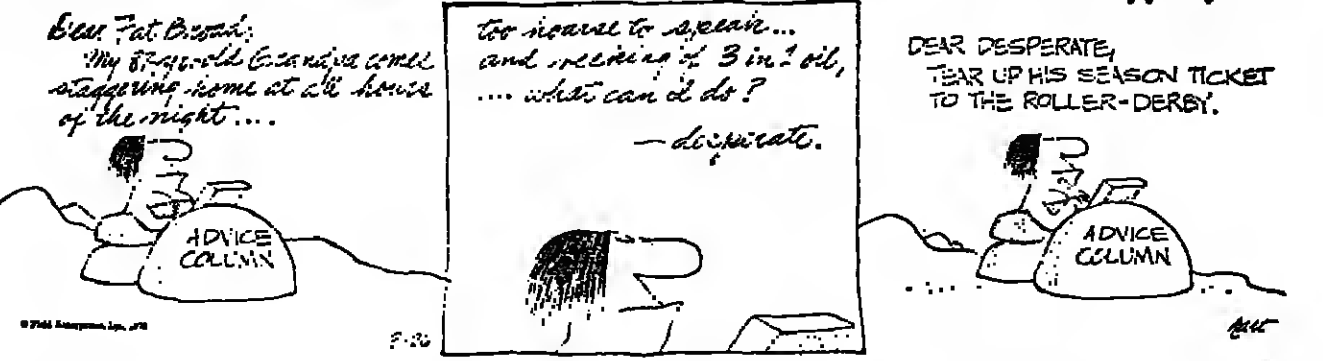
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The Board of Directors.

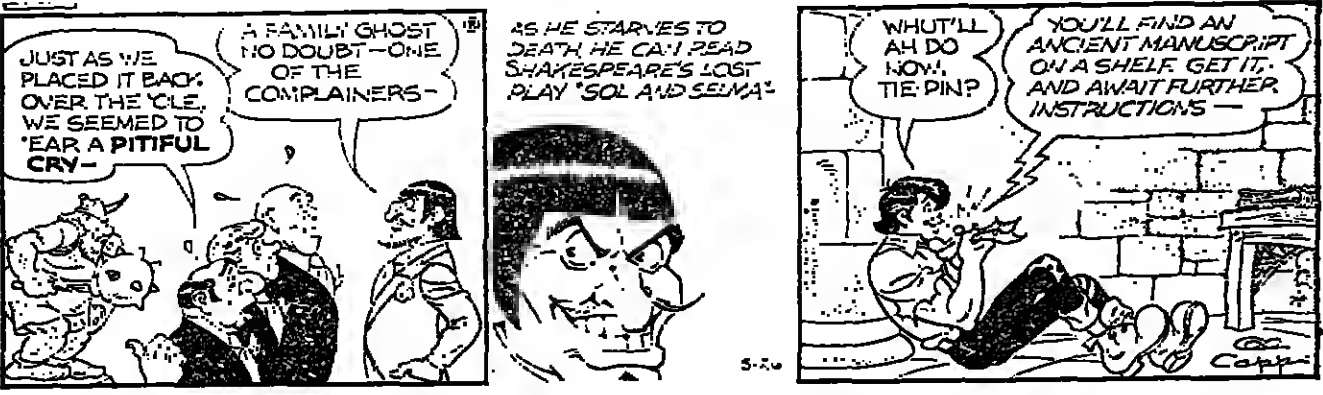
PEANUTS



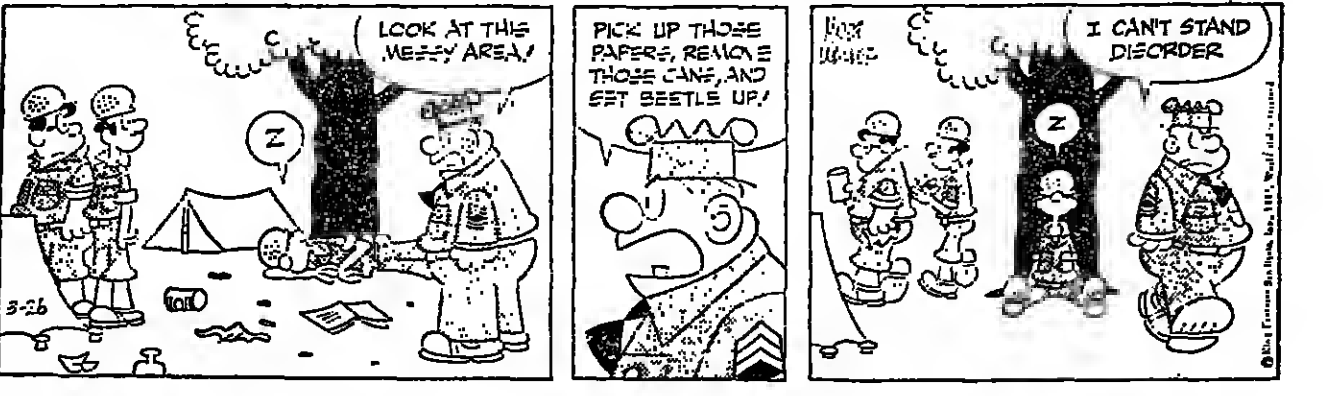
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

One of the differences between match and tournament play lies in the arithmetic. In match play against one opponent, a simple majority of the points is enough for victory, in the usual round-robin international tournament of 16 players (the number is limited by the organizers' budget as well as by the wear and tear on the players) a 70 per cent score is needed to carry off the first prize. There is, therefore, more reason to play conservatively in a match than in a tournament.

No one has ever found the requirements of match play so well-suited to his temperament as that archconservative Tigran Petrosian. Shrugging off the fears of the Moscow fans and the exasperated frowns of the Soviet Chess Federation officials, Petrosian lumbered through one victory and nine draws to win his 1971 Candidates' match with Victor Korchnoi.

Still, Petrosian's method of match play is not the only one. During the entire 21-game run of the world championship match to Iceland last summer, neither Bobby Fischer nor Boris Spassky ever let up in their aggressive, uncompromising, exciting play. Fischer, in fact, could not bring himself to offer a draw even in positions where the point cried out to be split.

Sweet Revenge

Recently, Andy Solits and George Kane, two of America's most promising young players, played an eight-game match that Solits won, 4½-3½. The first four games were sponsored by Walter Goldwater, president of the Marshall Chess Club, the next two by Shelby Lyman's Chess Institute and the last two by the Brooklyn Chess Club. Had additional sponsors come forward, the match might still be going.

Although no title was at stake, the 23-year-old Kane had snatched Solits's Marshall Club championship from him, so the match was one way for Solits to get even, as he did. But it was not conservatism that won for Solits, as the following hot fight shows.

SLAY DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q4	11 B-K2	11 B-K2
2 P-QB4	2 P-QB4	12 Q-Q2	12 Q-Q2
3 N-KB3	3 N-KB3	13 Q-Q2	13 Q-Q2
4 N-B3	4 N-B3	14 P-K3	14 P-K3
5 P-QR4	5 P-QR4	15 P-N3	15 P-N3
6 N-B3	6 N-B3	16 B-K2	16 B-K2
7 P-KN3	7 P-KN3	17 B-N2	17 B-N2
8 B-N2	8 B-N2	18 Q-N1	18 Q-N1
9 N-P4	9 N-P4	19 P-K4	19 P-K4
10 O-O	10 O-O	20 Q-K3	20 Q-K3

Today inaugurates an every-Monday chess column by Robert Byrne, who has represented the United States six times in chess olympiads and is a grand master and three-time U.S. open chess champion. The column will pre-empt, on Mondays, Jumbles and the bridge column.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DIVAS

By Winthrop Sargeant, Concord, McCann & Geoghegan. Illustrated, 192 pps. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Donald Henahan

THE relationship between opera singers and composers has always been uneasily symbiotic at best. They need each other just as much as the pilot fish needs the shark, or the mold needs the cheese. There is, nonetheless, a continual tug-of-war going on between singers and composers, and it has become clear in recent years that singers are once again, as at many moments in music's past, winning the tug.

It may be that the comparative scarcity of composers who enjoy waiting for the voice and who understand how to do it has helped resuscitate the bel canto era's showiest music and thus restored singers to the godlike prominence they enjoyed in older times. But whatever the explanations, the singer once more rules the opera roost.

Mr. Sargeant, music critic emeritus of The New Yorker, does not try to fudge the issue, but says, early on: "I realize that what I am trying to explain makes opera seem a bit like horse racing. And it is." But if you thrill to the excesses of the average writer on opera stars—their painting administration for every squeaked high F and the fond giggling over every calculated eccentricity—look elsewhere.

Mr. Sargeant does, of course, write as a voice fan in this collection of six studies, all but one of which originally appeared in a New Yorker Profile. With what will strike many fans (or buffs, as Mr. Sargeant likes to call them) as arbitrary choices, he centers attention on half a dozen sopranos: Joan Sutherland, Marilyn Horne, Beverly Sills, Birgit Nilsson, Leonie Price and Ellen Farrell.

Yet if Mr. Sargeant seems to play favorites in his selection, that simply suggests he is right for the job: no one without prejudices writes well about singers (or much else). And, while firmly stating that he is not writing a treatise on opera singing, he packs in a great deal of technical and historical information, couched in the detached, readable style of The New Yorker itself. We learn, for instance, how Sutherland's husband and conductor, Richard Bonynge, tricked her into singing higher than she thought she could by playing in higher keys. (Like most singers the Australian soprano does not have absolute pitch and couldn't tell.) We find that Nilsson not only sings "effortless D flats" in public, but can go to E and F in private, and so on.

"Divas," however, is not a book to inspect for technical details; it is essentially a series of glimpses into the lives of the great, who happen to be sopranos. So, we discover that Sills wears specially built shoes with a metal strip inside the sole to ward off air and seasickness. Nilsson's letters

Donald Henahan is a New York Times music critic. This review is abridged from one written for The New York Times Book Review. © The New York Times

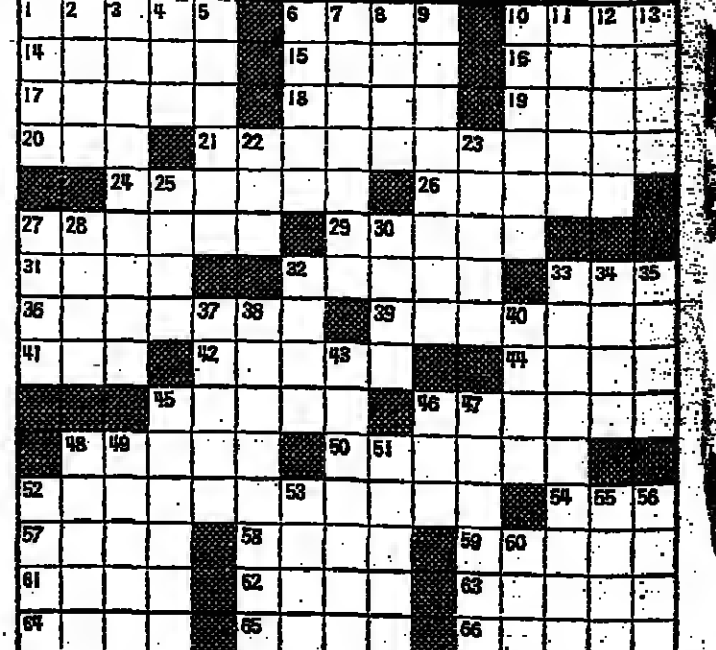
Solution to Friday's Puzzle.

SOBS	DAICIA	SOVA
WRAID	FINES	ROU
AMMIL	ENAST	PIER
GODTHIAJ	IBERIK	
TAINS	SCAR	
CAISINO	REHIBENT	
AGING	CAIED	DOR
BING	VAINES	CITY
THE	JACOS	WES
MEM	GLIM	PIRIS
ACHIE	PERI	
CHACHIA	KHARTOWN	
LOST	LLOYD	AGRI
ARTY	LAIPSE	LEMS
DALL	ABRID	SESS

CROSSWORD

By Will Feng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Famed Sing Sing
 - 6 Ragout
 - 10 Companions of stars
 - 14 — as hell
 - 15 St. Louis sight
 - 16 French concept
 - 17 Zoo attraction
 - 18 Places
 - 19 Nix
 - 20 Tennis unit
 - 21 Species of deer
 - 24 Bard's stage direction
 - 26 Obliterate
 - 27 Bids
 - 29 Violinist Mischa
 - 31 Emcee King
 - 32 Tire part
 - 33 Men on first
 - 36 Puts down
 - 39 Ground together
 - 41 Recognize
 - 42 Storm, in France
 - 44 Take on
 - 45 Greek assembly
 - 46 Ham
- DOWN**
- 48 Entered the batter's box
 - 50 Barber-pole feature
 - 52 Government report
 - 54 Sleeper
 - 57 Lie low
 - 58 State
 - 59 Baltic Island
 - 61 Highway to Pisa
 - 62 Thin fish
 - 63 Tree
 - 64 English letters
 - 65 In — (existing)
 - 66 Rope
 - 1 Porcena
 - 2 Arthur of tennis
 - 3 Hereford
 - 4 Time period
 - 5 Pier worker
 - 6 Andean volcano
 - 7 Racehorse
 - 8 homo
 - 9 Paul of big-band days
 - 10 Rainbow man
 - 11 Worship figures
 - 12 Tent
 - 23 Czech martyr
 - 25 Chad town
 - 27 Sculls
 - 28 Run
 - 30 Nautical light
 - 31 Tr.
 - 32 Ivan or Peter
 - 33 Waves
 - 34 Roll-call answer
 - 35 European river
 - 37 Scamp
 - 38 Premature fruit yield
 - 40 Kind of steward
 - 43 British smokers
 - 45 Garden flowers
 - 46 Slip
 - 47 Religious book
 - 48 William Allen of bob
 - 49 Lent a hand
 - 51 Short
 - 52 Zip
 - 53 Miss Gardner et al.
 - 55 Greek Mars
 - 56 Western city
 - 58 Botanist Gray



UCLA Stops Indiana, 70-59, in NCAA

Meets Memphis in Final

By Leonard Shapiro

ST. LOUIS, March 25 (UPI)—It seemed only a matter of time yesterday before UCLA went back to the devastating fast break that always has marked its fabulously successful teams.

The Bruins walked nearly 35 minutes to run Indiana off the court, allowing the Hoosiers to creep within a basket with 5 minutes and 51 seconds to play before prevailing—as usual—70-59, in the semifinals of the NCAA Tournament.

Earlier, Providence College was unable to maintain its early lead and to work well under the boards after Marvin Barnes was seriously injured, and it lost a 98-85 decision to Memphis State.

Memphis State will face UCLA, which is seeking to retain its NCAA title. Monday night's Indiana will meet Providence in the consolation game for third place.

Indiana scorned a slowdown against UCLA, and it very nearly worked. The tactic especially seemed sensible when the Hoosiers from the Big 10 cut UCLA's early second-half 52-point advantage to 37-45 on John Ritter's soft 10-footer from the right side.

Lost Their Poise

"For almost the first time this year we lost our poise," UCLA coach John Wooden said. "We got ourselves in a fix after having the game called away. We did some very foolish things."

But at the end, the Bruins also did some very basic things. They began driving to the basket, Bill Walton began throwing his unstoppable outlet passes, and Larry Hollyfield, benched for most of the first half, came up with two fast break field goals. And of course, they all played defense.

The Bruins held Indiana to merely two field goals in the final five minutes, outscoring them 12-4 at the finish.

"No one has been that close to us that late in the second half this year," Wooden said. "That's the best comeback anybody has made against us in this streak."

"Gracious sakes alive, it shouldn't have happened."

But it did, even though Indiana's Steve Downing had fouled out, leaving 17 to play after scoring 26 points, 14 of them in the second half.

Crest Within a Basket

The Hoosiers, down by five at that point, managed to creep within a basket, giving hope to their frantic fans in the crowd of 19,000, even if it was false.

Tommy Curtis, who scored 22 points after coming off the bench midway through the first half, hit a 16-foot jumper from the right side, added two free throws on the bonus, and suddenly the Bruins were gone for ever.

Still, Indiana coach, Bobby Knight said that his team's problems at the end of the first half, when they went scoreless for 5 1/2 minutes during one stretch and trailed, 40-22, were more painful than those in the second.

"I felt we got ourselves so far out of it in the last seven minutes of the half that it really hurt us in trying to prepare for the second half," he said.

"We came out in the second half to play as well as we could over a 20-minute period and see what happens. We started like it was a 0-0 game."

"Tommy Curtis was our catalyst," Wooden said. "When we pulled out in front at the end, we just started doing the things we were supposed to do and did them better."

And that is why UCLA—as

usual—will play for its seventh straight national championship Monday night.

Knee Gave Way

Providence center Barnes thought he had just a bloody nose when he stood up midway through the first half against Memphis State. Then his knee gave way—along with the Friars' hopes of advancing to the finals.

It took Memphis State the rest of the half to realize what the absence of Barnes really meant. Then the Tigers began to dominate the rebounding and started scoring inside, rolling to a 98-85 victory.

When Barnes left with a severely sprained knee seven minutes into the game, Providence had a 24-18 lead.

But the intermission gave Memphis State time to reorganize, and the Friars time to think about playing without Barnes.

The result was an entirely different game in the second half, one the Friars would rather quickly forget, Memphis State coach Gene Bartow said afterwards.

Haywood was at the wheel of the snub-nosed Porsche when it whizzed across the finish line almost 10 miles ahead of its only challenger.

The durable German-built machines captured three of the first five places as a fleet of heavier, engine-driven Corvettes fell by the wayside during the long grind.

Second place went to Mike Keyser, 34, and veteran Bill Minter, 35, in a yellow twin to the lead car.

Placing third, 25 miles behind the two front-runners, was the only one of the favored Corvettes that was running decently at the finish. It was manned by Ron Crampton and John Greenwood and Mike Brockman.

Gray Egerton and Elliott Forbes-Robinson came in fourth in a Porsche Carrera; fifth place went to a Camaro driven by Vince Gimondo and Bill Dingman.

The Gregg-Haywood-Helmick machine logged 225 laps around the 5.2-mile concrete and asphalt course for a total of 1,170 miles. The winner's speed was over 97 miles per hour.

Haywood, 34, and Gregg, 31, thus captured their second long-distance race in less than two months. They teamed to drive the Porsche to victory in a 24-hour marathon at Daytona Beach Feb. 3-4.

The Porsches, not only quick but exceedingly durable, took charge of the 33d running of North America's oldest endurance race when the two more powerful Corvettes broke down.

One of the 7-liter machines, starting from the pole position with Tony Delorenzo driving, led the first two hours and was in and out of the lead for another four hours before it was sidelined with a broken engine.

Another Corvette, one of three entered by John Greenwood, also

gave up the chase after six hours with engine failure.

The only Corvette still in a challenging position was running a late fourth with Grable and Brockman. In fifth place was a Porsche 911L piloted by George Stone and Mike Downs.

BMW Wins at Monza

MONZA, Italy, March 25 (AP).—Niki Lauda of Austria and Brian Muir of Britain, in a BMW-Alpina racer, scored an upset victory today in the four-hour Monza race, first event of the European Championship for touring cars.

Formula-One star Jackie Stewart of Scotland, debuting at the wheel of a Ford-Capri car in a team with Dieter Glemser of Germany, was knocked out by a faulty engine when he appeared heading toward an unchallenged victory.

Lauda and Muir covered 142 laps of the Monza Autodrome, or 816.5 kilometers, for an average speed of 202.862 kph.

Jody Scheckter of South Africa and Jochen Mass of Germany, in a Ford Capri, placed second.

Another Ford Capri driven by the Spanish team of Jaime Mesa and Alberto Ruiz-Juarez, was third.

Ferraris Lose To Matra Simca

ROME, March 25 (AP).—François Cevert of France, in a Matra Simca 670, defeated three Ferraris almost singlehandedly today to win the six-hour Vallelunga, second event in the World Auto Manufacturers Championship.

The Ferraris, however, took the overall lead in the championship with 30 points.

Cevert built a wide margin in the early stages of the race with his first Matra until it was stopped by an oil leak. At the four-hour mark he took over the second Matra car from teammates Henri Pescarolo and Gerard Larrousse, and drove it to victory.

The Ferraris, which appeared headed for victory, took second, third and fourth places.

Tim Schenken of Australia and Carlos Reutemann of Argentina drove their Ferrari 312P to second place, teammate Jackie Jones of Belgium and Brian Redman of Britain took third and Arturo Merzario of Italy and Carlos Pace of Brazil were fourth.

Ferraris were followed in the overall championship standings by the Matra and Porsche. Both shared second place with 20 points. Chevrolet was fourth with 12.

At that point, Ryan trailed by only 20 yards. Approaching the finish line, however, Keino was waved around one more time.

The exhausted ex-policeman had little left, but he kept his 20-yard edge as Ryan made a valiant comeback. On the final turn, with 40 yards to go, Keino staggered and Ryan charged strongly, but Keino hung on for the victory. Ryan was timed in 4:07.1.

Keino, 38, said after his hard run, "I thought the race was over and I eased up and almost stopped." He said that he could not get any more speed out of his legs because "my momentum was gone. I just jogged the last lap."

In an earlier race at 500 meters, Lee Evans ran through an early finish tape but his competitors, Larry James and Vince Matthews, both stopped when officials indicated the race was over. Evans knew better, and dashed through the final lap.

An enthusiastic crowd watched James Evans only 23, run two miles in 3:32.0, and Brian Oldfield throw the shot a lifetime best, 68 feet 4 1/4 inches, highlighting the second meet of the professional circuit.

Dallas Cowboys football star Bob Hayes returned to track, his first love, winning a special "King of the Hill" 40-yard dash in 4.5 seconds, technically coming within one-tenth of a second of this world record in an event not run by amateurs for 40 years. He defeated Clancy Williams of the Washington Redskins in the one-on-one race.

At Merrifield, Va., Arthur Ashe of New York defeated Australia's Ken Rosewall, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4, in a semifinal of the \$50,000 Union Trust Classic Tennis Tournament. Commey, seeded No. 1, beat Karl Meiler of West Germany, 6-3, 6-1, in the other semifinal.

At Washington, Jimmy Connors of the United States and Romania's Ilie Nastase advanced to the finals in the Equity Trading International Indoor Tennis Tournament. Connors, seeded No. 1, beat Karl Meiler of West Germany, 6-3, 6-1, in the other semifinal.

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At Merrifield,

Observer

Those Ground Noses

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—A recent New York Times article on President Nixon's White House staff reports that the Nixon men work hard at their jobs.

R. R. Haldeman, for example: "Up before 7 o'clock, at his White House desk before 8, back home twelve hours later, he is the epitome of the nose-to-the-grindstone man."



Baker

Michael J. Balzano Jr. speaks of "my willingness to work and to work hard all the time with no time out for anything else."

"To a man, they are committed to a governmental policy that focuses on the President's work ethic philosophy," the Times reports. Henry Kissinger's famous tirelessness is not discussed—Mr. Kissinger often seems to be a separate branch of government instead of a mere staff man—but from many dozen earlier articles we know the professor to be a relentless burner of midnight oil and driver of willing staffs.

There is nothing new about hard-working White House staffs, of course. At least since the days of Eisenhower, and probably long before, the White House has always been a hive of twelve-hour-a-day nose-to-the-grindstone men. Although the pliers invoked to explain all this toil have not until now included "the work ethic," there has always been a suggestion of heroic mission behind it.

Should we be pleased about so much hard work at the White House? The White House staffers seem to think we like it, for no matter how reluctant they may be to say what they are doing, they seldom hesitate to tell every-

body how long and hard they work to do it.

A lot of the Kennedy literature written by former staff men proudly shows them toiling to the dawn to cope with this crisis or that. Looking back on such of this toll as gave us events like the thermonuclear showdown over Cuba, a sensible man might reasonably ask if it might not have been better had they worked less and spent more time out of doors getting the feel of air, sunshine and earth.

The idea will seem naive, contemptible even, to a White House staff man, past, present or future. The role is too firmly defined, too much a cliché, like Edgar Kennedy's slow burn or crooks in prizefight movies.

The White House staffer—are you insane, man? He can't work a mere ten-hour day, can't go sit in the daisies, can't tell his secretary he's going to take the afternoon off because it's spring and he wants to be with his daughter at the zoo.

That would be like casting Walter Brennan to play Wyatt Earp. The character has been definitively created—the nose wheeled from constant application to grindstone, the spartan soul implicit in Balzano's "No time out for anything else," that tired, old midnight oil...

Should we, then, say, "Ah, poor Haldeman! Up before 7 o'clock, at your White House desk before 8. Had you not been so brutally typecast, you might have at least had time to digest your own Grape Nuts?"

Sympathy would be misplaced. Such work is not the agony these fellows would have us believe. It is, more probably, very sweet work indeed. One is, after all, having a great deal to do with running that remarkable and endlessly fascinating contraption that is the United States of America. No wonder you can't get them out of the office before midnight!

What's going on at home? Television. Everybody can sit still and absorb television; how many people can make television dance a jig to a six-shooter?

Coincidence with the Times piece on White House expostors of "the work ethic," Newsweek ran a cover story reporting that boredom and indifference to their work is spreading among the American working masses. The contrast was too awesome between happy White House staffers and bored masses.

Is it a fact, or only illusion, that people who are most enthusiastic about "the work ethic" all have such wonderful jobs that they hate to go home at day's end for fear some lout may replace them during the night?

A Business From 'Lazy' Dog Owners

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT)—After 24 different jobs in one year, Robert Arrey went to the dogs. He hasn't regretted it for a moment. He is now a tycoon in the dog-walking business and recently expanded his activities to include dog day care.

"It beats working for a living," Mr. Arrey said, twisting his curly-topped head out of the reach of an affectionate and slumpy Great Dane.

Mr. Arrey's small establishment on Manhattan's East Side provides day care for about a dozen dogs and walks and grooms countless others. Dog Walkers Unlimited also lines up dog sitters for owners' apartments on weekends, and offers taxi service for dogs that are retrained by normal taxis.

Mr. Arrey, a New Yorker who spent three years in the Army and later attended Los Angeles City College, decided seven years ago that he couldn't work for anyone. He had tried, among other things, being a parking lot attendant, shoe clerk and door-to-door salesman.

"I can't take orders," he said, barking an order to a mutt named Mustard.

His Start

The idea for his business came after Mr. Arrey, who is 34, and his wife, Valerie, bought a collie.

"I had to walk the dog and I thought I might as well try the dog-walking business... I had flyers printed up and shipped them in doors and began by working out of my apartment."

His first customer was Sybil Burton Christopher, who wanted her basset hound exercised. Other customers followed and because everyone wanted different hours he decided it would be easier to keep the dogs the whole day.

"I used to walk the dogs the whole day, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. I had nowhere to go," he said. "As the business grew, I had four people working for



A Great Dane is one of the more affectionate dogs exercised by Robert Arrey, who has built up a successful business in New York caring for dogs.

me and we had no central place to meet. It was ridiculous. They complained they had no place to use the bathroom or take a break."

Now, with an address of his own, Mr. Arrey is still somewhat surprised at his success. He has, however, no qualms about biting the hands that write his checks.

"Most people who use this dog-walking service could do it themselves but they're lazy, I guess," he said. "One family on Park Avenue has household help and children, why am I walking their dog? If I, personally, had to use a dog-walking service, I wouldn't have a dog."

Among the dogs walked and groomed (the grooming started when commercial premises were

rented) are those belonging to Otto Preminger, Dick Cavett, William Buckley and Michael Thomas, the head of Cartier.

The grooming starts at \$10 for a Yorkshire terrier and goes to at least \$20 for a sheep dog and \$25 for a standard poodle. Walking for one hour a day, five days a week, is \$15; two hours daily is \$25. A "split" walk (one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon) is \$30 a week.

On Weekends

Weekend walks (varying rates) and weekend sitting (\$40) are arranged on a free-lance basis with part-time employees such as Art Huddleston, an actor who has done beer, soap and

"whatever else I can get" commercials.

The five-days-a-week care service (\$30), used primarily by single men and women and career couples, includes picking up and returning the dog, walks around the area and in the park, water, biscuits, and part of our lunch," and, if Mr. Arrey and his assistant are lucky, a nap.

The dogs are picked up at any hour the owners wish, but no earlier than 7:45 a.m., and are walked or driven home between 4:30 and 6 p.m.

There is also some training by the staff on a volunteer basis "because we don't want them messing around here at a day-care center, you try to do something."

PEOPLE: Notice Named Lindsay Makes Broadway Debut

The audience at Friday night's performance of the musical "See-Saw" at New York's Oris Theater witnessed the unheralded debut of a novice actor named John Lindsay, who drew cheers for his walk-on role. Lindsay, who said after the show that he normally confines his acting to City Hall, appeared in place of Ken Howard, a look-alike. After less than an hour of rehearsal with Howard, the New York mayor went on stage as slacker man in a song-and-dance number called "My City." Amid laughter, he remarked, "This is the kind of fusion I like," and asked one of the dancers if she cared to run for mayor. Backstage, Lindsay explained that his role was done to help the city's theaters and tourism. He said he had no plans to continue his stage career apart from the usual "show biz" of politics.



John Lindsay

Former Beate John Lennon will appeal against an order giving him 60 days to leave the United States. And his lawyer says the proceeding might take years. The government had ruled that Lennon's wife, Yoko Ono, could become a permanent alien, but that Lennon was "deportable" because of a drug conviction in London in 1968.

MARRIED: Lin Tsai-fu (translated as Money Lucky) and Lu Yu-chin (Jade Purity) in Taipei, but the honeymoon will be delayed. Lin is serving 15 years for drug trafficking and Lu is doing 12 on the same rap. The pair met before their arrests. ATTACHED: William Weihe, of Reading, Pa., by an unknown man on roller skates and wearing sunglasses, who struck him on the head with a sword. It took seven stitches to close the wound on Weihe's head.

Restaurant Philip Romano of Palm Beach, Fla., is used to the high cost of eating; he once served King Hussein of Jordan and nine others a meal that cost more than \$4,000. But Romano plans to join a week-long boycott next month and stop serving beef at his plush restaurant, Romano, whose menu will feature mainly chicken and fish. He agrees with housewives that beef prices are too high.

Texas millionaire Stanley T. Thomas sued Texas millionaire C. H. Coffield in a Houston small claims court for \$124,400 and last week lost his case. Thomas said his car had been damaged by a hole in the road leading to a Coffield warehouse complex. He claimed the road wasn't properly maintained and that Coffield should pick up the tab. Coffield said it was and that Thomas had been driving too fast, 20 mph in a 15-mph zone. A jury of three men and three women ruled for Coffield. The cost of Coffield's

defense was not known but his pictures of the road cost more than what Thomas was suing for. Thomas said he paid \$150 to prepare his case.

MOST POPULAR: The name Michael and Jennifer, in 1972 according to the birth certificate department in New York. As of the list, in paired order: David and Michelle; Christopher and Elizabeth; John and Chris; James, Joseph, Robert (first place ties); and Maria; Anthony and Nicole; Richard and Kimberley; Brian and Amy or Denise.

PLEADING INNOCENT: Riel and W. Carson, 20, of Queens N.Y., to three charges stemming from a traffic accident in New Haven in January. The son, a TV personality Johnny Carson, will get a jury trial on charges of driving without license, driving while under the influence of a drug and possession of a drug. CARSON'S CO. works (Mr. George C. Walker at the executive mansion in Monroeville, Pa.) vegetable garden a protest against rising food cost.

Wisconsin Senator William Proxmire was going to call \$2,758 in medical expenses as income tax deduction for a series of his transparent operations he underwent in 1972. Then, when his tax return published in the Congressional Record, he had a change of heart. The decision means he will send the Internal Revenue Service a check for \$2,758 and the Wisconsin Department of Taxation about \$200. "Frankly, I find this \$1,000 to my pocketbook is more painful than the plastic surgeon's bill," he said. "I explained the change by saying 'I simply must disagree with a tax expert on the justification for the medical expense deduction.'"

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